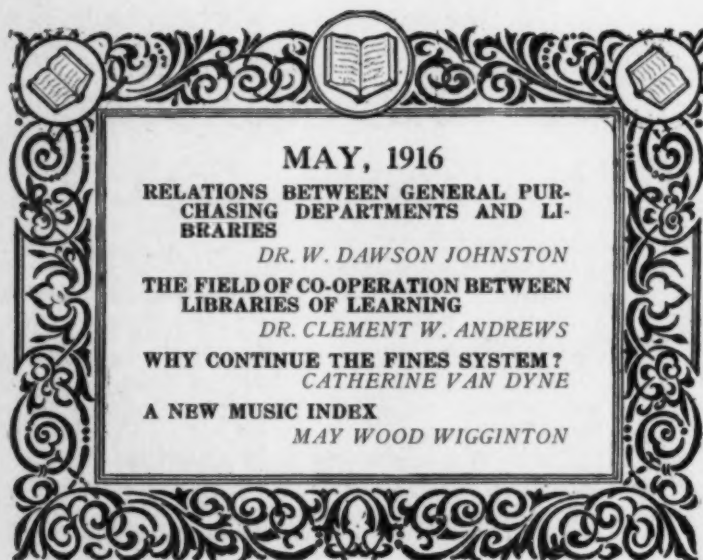


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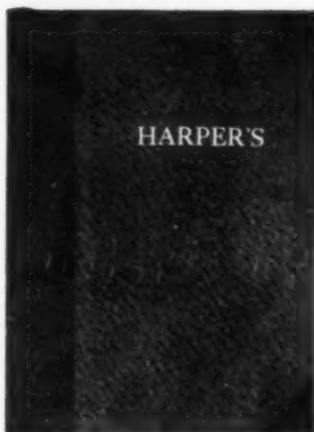
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 41

MAY, 1916

No 5

THE A. L. A. conference at Asbury Park promises to outrank the attendance of 1018 at Magnolia in 1902, if indeed it does not prove the banner conference by distancing the 1366 total at Washington, where representation from many government libraries brought the figures to high water mark. President Plummer has outlined a distinctive and attractive program, whose keynote will be "democracy and education," and the nearness of so many library centers to the place of meeting, should make it easy for an unusual proportion of staff members to be present with their chiefs. At the Asbury Park conference it is proposed to hold a critical symposium on work with children as a feature of the meeting of the Children's Librarians Section under the inspiration of Miss Gertrude Andrus of Seattle, chairman of the section. It is planned to put some of the contributions in type previous to the meeting and to furnish them in advance from A. L. A. headquarters; and it is especially desired that those who are to attend the meetings of this section will carefully read these contributions beforehand, so that all time possible may be saved for free discussion on the spot. Criticism is the purpose of the symposium, but criticism of a constructive rather than of a dispiriting sort. Work with children has been so appreciated of late years that some features have become almost a fetic; and it is none too soon to make a careful review of the trend of development with the purpose of checking excesses and of guiding in the best direction. The story-telling hour, for instance, has been one of the best features of modern library practice, but not all stories nor all story-telling is really useful, educationally or inspirationally, and where story-telling is a feature of school work it may not be desirable to offer premiums of candy (or chewing gum?) or

otherwise to corral children for the library story-telling hour. A discussion on such topics as this should certainly be both helpful and enjoyable, as proved to be the case at the Atlantic City meeting.

ONE of the practical questions discussed at Atlantic City and one which gave rise to a spirited debate, was "Why library fines?" The question was raised because fines which debar a reader from a library are thought by some to discourage or indeed prohibit the attendance of the very class of users whom the library most desires to encourage, those in whom the reading habit and the habit of responsibility have yet to be developed by help of the library. Another consideration was the continuous increase of the fine until it out-reached the value of the book and permanently disheartened the debtor from again attempting the library. There was little stress laid on the financial results from fines, which in the larger library systems are a substantial source of revenue. This showed a wholesome appreciation of the vital rather than the money side of the question. The general sentiment seemed to be that while some fining system was necessary to prevent wild waste in general carelessness, fines should not be excessive and should be limited by discretionary common sense. A casual suggestion that the children themselves, boy scouts or others, should be used as library messengers to collect overdue books, incidentally resulting in the training of these very children, seemed to awaken interest as opening a new possibility of library service. One of the short papers discussing this question, prepared by Miss Catherine Van Dyne of the Free Public Library of Newark, is printed in this issue, and gives an admirable summing up of the points considered.

THE material of the Institut de Bibliographie at Brussels, including several millions of cards, is still intact and unharmed, so far as known, but there is no little anxiety lest this invaluable repertory should share the fate of the Louvain treasures. At a recent meeting in Paris of those representing the Institut and kindred enterprises, this serious danger was discussed and the hope was expressed that America might come to the rescue. This could be done in one of two ways, either by transferring the repertory bodily to this country, which besides involving undue risk would probably be impracticable, or by a duplication of the cards for a second repertory for permanent preservation here. In the latter case the Library of Congress or the New York Public Library or the A. L. A. headquarters would be the natural place for such duplicate repertory. We can assure our friends of the Institut that there would be entire willingness in America to accept the responsibility for such a duplicate set of cards, but there are problems both of housing and of finance which would be difficult to meet. Mr. Carnegie has done so much for libraries that he is regarded the world over as the Maecenas and guardian angel of all library enterprises, but whether he or any other American philanthropist could be expected to solve this problem is very doubtful. Nevertheless it is well that the question of duplicating this valuable collection should come up as one of the after-war items with which the world has to deal. For the present we can do no more than assure our foreign friends that there is general sympathy here both with their enterprise and their anxiety for its safe and permanent insurance, probably by some method of duplication, expensive as that would be.

THE round table at library conferences has proved so interesting a feature that we are adopting the plan for the development in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of a department which will promote informal discussion from time to time in the freest way of

library questions of current interest. The "Open Round Table" is intended to go somewhat further and to bring before librarians the flotsam and jetsam of library discussion, including notes, queries and answers on subjects which come up in staff discussion and in personal conversation. Librarians are invited to contribute "bits of talk" from any of these sources which they think will interest the profession generally, and the most heterodox opinions may find welcome at this open table. If it is fully availed of it will prove of general interest, and the only question is whether like the proverbial camel's head, it might not crowd all other features of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* out of the tent.

A VERY serious dilemma confronts librarians and publishers at the moment. It is generally considered that rags are the element of paper manufacture which ensures permanence, and for catalog cards the proportion of rags runs as high as 80 or 90 per cent., which is the standard of the New York Public Library. One of the results of the world war, in its curious and minute ramifications, is to make choice in this respect impossible for the moment. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* has always made a point of obtaining a permanent paper containing, with that in view, a substantial proportion of rag, but now rags have been bought up all over the country by the manufacturers of explosives and none can be had for the paper mills. Paper manufacturers therefore decline to make quotations at any price on rag paper, and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for the next year or two may be printed on a chemical wood fibre paper, with practically unknown chances of permanence. The difficulty is world-wide and one of the possibilities of the future is that the literature of 1916-17 may have no existence in the libraries of the year 2000 or thereafter. We mention this in our own case as a matter of candor, but "what are we going to do about it?" Practically nothing can be done.



## RELATIONS BETWEEN GENERAL PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS AND LIBRARIES

BY DR. W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian, St. Paul Public Library*

THE importance of the purchasing department in industrial organization is indicated by the publication of two books upon the subject within the last year. One by C. S. Rindsfoos, entitled "Purchasing," was published by McGraw-Hill; the other by H. B. Twyford, with the more elaborate title "Purchasing: its economic aspects and proper methods," was published by Van Nostrand. Being the first books on the subject they necessarily deal with the question in a general way—and say comparatively little with regard to municipal buying and practically nothing whatever in regard to library buying or book buying.

Yet the establishment of general purchasing departments in more and more cities and their general possibilities as adjuncts to efficient library administration makes it desirable that their relation to the library should receive consideration by librarians and from the library point of view.

Some librarians may object to what seems a curtailing of power by the transfer of duties from the older office to the newer; but the majority will, I am sure, perceive that in general such a transfer is in the interest of both efficiency and economy, and that in as far as a general purchasing department may secure wholesale prices where the library may be able to secure only retail prices, or in as far as the library may be able to secure through a general purchasing department expert assistance in buying machinery, furniture, office supplies, printing, or the thousand and one other things which the library must have and must buy in the cheapest market, in so far the library is bound to welcome the establishment of the new department. It will not only guarantee the library better equipment at less cost, but it will give the library staff more time to do the things which it is especially trained to do and especially interested in doing.

While, however, it is desirable to get

other municipal departments to do as much of the library work as possible, we have still to discover what duties can properly be transferred to other departments, and particularly with reference to the purchasing department, (1) what library buying can be done with greater economy by that department, and (2) how the library can serve it in turn in the buying of articles of which a librarian is bound to have expert knowledge.

### PAST EXPERIENCE

The following list of cities having central purchasing departments has been given me by F. S. Staley, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association. The cities are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Baltimore, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Dayton, Rochester and St. Paul.

Correspondence with the librarians of these cities shows that in only one of these thirteen cities is the library making all its purchases through a general municipal purchasing department. In one city the library has tried to make its purchases in this fashion, and three cities are planning to do so.

When the public library was established in Rochester, a little over three years ago, Mr. Yust reports, all library buying was done through the city purchasing department. Last year, however, the law was changed so as to permit the library to buy everything directly from the dealer. "This new arrangement," he says, "is a great improvement over the old one. Most of the things which we buy we have more specific knowledge of than does the purchasing department, so that we can buy in most cases to better advantage. Our new arrangement also facilitates the receiving and checking and paying of bills which formerly had to pass through the purchasing agent's hands."

In Milwaukee the library authorities have planned to make the experiment of buying some articles through the general purchasing department and ascertain whether there are any advantages to be derived from a change. In Los Angeles the library places orders for general supplies with the city purchasing department in the same manner that it does with business concerns. Five per cent. is added to the bills from the city store to cover administrative expenses. A new city charter has been drawn up by a board of citizen freeholders to be voted on next June, which provides that all library purchases, including books, shall be handled by the purchasing department of the city. In Minnesota a law was passed in 1911 authorizing cities of the first class to establish a purchasing department. This was amended by a law of 1915 to provide for the extension of the powers of the purchasing department to the several boards of the city, excepting, however, from the provisions of the act the purchase of books, periodicals, pamphlets, works of art and other like supplies for the library board, and arrangements are now being made in Minneapolis providing for the purchase of library supplies through the new department established in that city.

In St. Paul the charter which became effective June 1, 1914, provided for the establishment of a purchasing department and made it the duty of the purchasing agent to make all purchases whatsoever for the city. It further provided that (a) informal purchases, that is purchases or contracts under the sum of \$100 shall be made in such manner and from such persons as the purchasing agent may determine; (b) purchases of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 shall be made upon such informal bids, not less than two, as the purchasing agent may procure, notice of such proposed purchases to be posted in the office of the purchasing agent for not less than one day; (c) purchases in excess of the sum of \$500 are to be made only upon competitive sealed bids and after advertisement therefor in the official newspaper for at least once a week for two successive weeks.

#### PRESENT PROBLEMS

From the foregoing it is obvious that experience does not at present warrant any conclusions as to what form of purchasing organization and procedure is desirable. Definition of the problem, however, is desirable, and, in as far as it will help to define the problem, a summary of present library opinion with regard to it is desirable also.

Although, as indicated above, the Rochester Public Library abandoned the purchase of library supplies through a general agent, Milwaukee and Minneapolis are looking forward to purchasing through a general agent, and St. Paul, Los Angeles and Philadelphia are actually doing it, and expect to continue to do it. There is, of course, some fear that in emergencies and in cases where the purchasing officials are more careful of the prerogatives of the office than of its service the new arrangement may be unsatisfactory, but on the whole the feeling is that where the purchase of supplies by the library has not already been systematized the library should gain by the new arrangement, and that where it has it cannot very well lose and may gain. Supply records, exact specifications, and a store-room are desirable in any case and should do away with delays in securing supplies. As good prices, if not better, may be secured through a general office, and the expense to the library of buying in this manner should not be greater and may be less. In Los Angeles, for example, where office supplies and janitors' supplies are purchased in this manner, although 5 per cent. is added to bills from the city store to cover its administrative expenses, the library estimates that a saving of from 5 to 10 per cent. is effected in these purchases. Finally, it is conceivable that a general purchasing department administered as an integral part of the city government, as an adjunct to other departments rather than as a separate department, may be able to secure for the library better equipment and better supplies. There is no library which can afford an expert buyer for each and every kind of purchase which it must make, nor is it always in a position to

turn to the expert in another department whose advice it needs. The general purchasing department, however, has both the authority and the power to secure this advice, and with the assistance of the experts in the various departments of the city government should be in a position to guarantee the purchase of the best of everything, from office stationery to office furniture, and from typewriters to automobiles.

On the other hand the purchase of supplies used only by the library, and particularly the purchase of books, is a distinct problem and one to be solved, it seems to me, only by leaving this class of purchases to the library or by detailing a member of the library staff to serve as a deputy of the purchasing agent. Our experience in St. Paul—which is the only city now buying books through a general purchasing department—has led me to this conclusion. If the purchasing department had not done everything in its power to be of service to the library, and the library, on the other hand, had not welcomed the additional service promised by the new system I would feel that it was not the system that is at fault but individuals.

As it is I am convinced that bookbuying cannot be done advantageously by a general purchasing department except by the employment of library assistants as deputies; and as I examine our own experience the reasons why it cannot seem to succeed resolve themselves into three: (1) the necessity for more rapid service than a general purchasing department can give; (2) the desirability of buying at lower prices than it can secure; and (3) the desirability of administrative economy in buying.

In purchasing books for a public library rapid service is important. First, because many questions are asked which cannot be answered by reference to books already in the library, and if those who ask these questions are to be helped at all the books containing the information must be purchased without delay. Second, because the majority of the reference books in a large library are to be obtained only in the sec-

ond-hand book market, and must be ordered immediately, particularly when they are offered at a low price, if they are to be obtained before other libraries or collectors secure them. Third, because the majority of the books for circulation in a large library can be purchased advantageously only in the remainder market, or at clearance sales. Fourth, new books are most useful when they are being reviewed in the newspapers and magazines, and should be secured while they are still new. It is obvious, therefore, that the library service must suffer great embarrassment as long as book orders wait their turn in a general purchasing office and as long as orders are placed with dealers incapable of filling them promptly if at all.

The second reason why a general purchasing department cannot buy books advantageously is because it cannot buy them as cheaply. This is partly because it cannot act with the promptness with which a library can, as already pointed out, and partly because it lacks the expert knowledge which the librarian has, or, at least, should have. Book prices are a matter of expert knowledge. An acquaintance with them involves not only familiarity with books old and new on all subjects and in various languages, but also familiarity with the book market in all the book centers in this country and abroad. In the pricing of books, therefore, a general purchasing agent can only act either as a formal supervisor, as a clerical assistant, or as an office of record.

The third reason why a general purchasing department cannot buy books advantageously is because it involves increased administrative expenditures without increased efficiency.

The system of book buying now followed by us in St. Paul involves the following routine:

#### *I. Ordering of books.*

1. Orders searched and missing data supplied.
2. Orders carded, and arranged in alphabetical order.
3. Orders requisitioned, four copies being made, as follows:

- a. Purchasing department.
- b. Commissioner's office.
- c. Public Library.
- d. Library of Congress.
- 4. Requisitions verified with order cards.
- 5. Order cards filed.
- 6. Requisitions forwarded to purchasing department.
- 7. Order sheets received from purchasing department and checked up with order cards.
- 8. Books received, checked with order cards and date of receipt stamped on card.
- 9. Books checked with order sheets and order stamped with date received.

## II. Routine for invoices.

- 10. Invoices received and compared with order sheets.
- 11. Requisition number, order number and date of receiving books recorded on invoices.
- 12. Purchasing department's copy of orders received, checked with library copy, and alterations in price corrected.
- 13. Comptroller's copy checked with library copy, alterations in prices corrected, stamped with the date the books were received and the name and office of the chief of order department at the Public Library.
- 14. Purchasing department's and comptroller's copies or orders received returned to the purchasing department.
- 15. The date of the return to the court house recorded on the Public Library duplicate copy.

If the exchange of memoranda and the checking of records involved in this system secured better books for the library and at lower prices than the library could obtain, or secured them more expeditiously, or saved the time of library assistants it would be justified, but as it is it takes time in record keeping which should be spent in bookhunting, it adds to the already great burden of the purchasing department duties which are wholly alien to it, and involves additional labor in the library instead of less.

For these reasons I am persuaded that either the library should do its own book-buying, or that library assistants acting as deputies of the general purchasing department should handle this class of purchases.

And—that I may be logical in my argument for expert municipal buying—I am further disposed to feel that all the book-buying of the city departments should be done through the library. So far as I know no city library is doing this, although many are lending books to city departments either through a municipal reference branch or otherwise. I have no doubt that there are many cases in which department funds should be used for the purchase of books rather than library funds, and that in most if not all cases books could be purchased more advantageously through the library than otherwise.

These are only a few of the interesting questions raised by this interesting subject, but, perhaps, enough has already been said to indicate some of the services which a well organized general purchasing department may render the library as well as some of the problems which may be raised by an imperfectly organized department.

It does not matter what department does the library purchasing or who signs the orders, but it does matter whether the library gets what it needs, gets it when it needs it, gets it at the lowest price and at the least possible administrative cost.

## STATE AID THREATENED

STATE aid for many libraries in Wisconsin will be withdrawn if the recent decision of Circuit Court Judge E. C. Higbee is upheld. On Apr. 7 Judge Higbee refused to grant a writ of mandamus, compelling the city treasurer of La Crosse to pay over to the library board \$6000 appropriated by the City Council for the support of the library. The latter is an endowed institution managed by a self-perpetuating board.

The judge refused the writ on the ground first, that the charter limits the appropriations for this purpose to \$2000 and second, that it is unconstitutional to appropriate public money to any endowed institution. If the Supreme Court takes the same view the appropriations for the State Historical Library, twenty or more city libraries throughout the state and other quasi-public institutions will be affected. The library will appeal the decision.

## THE FIELD OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES OF LEARNING\*

BY CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, LL.D., *Librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago*

THE question which I have asked myself and which I have tried to answer in this paper, is the very general one of the possible extent of co-operation among libraries, with regard simply to usefulness and without regard to cost, except so far as that would limit the usefulness, and without regard to the means of meeting this cost. It will be largely a re-cast and crystallization of the suggestions of the meeting of 1915.

Mr. Cutter defined the functions of a library as to get, to keep, and to use, counting as part of the last the preparation for use. While co-operation cannot affect these functions equally, it may help in each to an extent not fully realized by any one library or librarian, and it seems to our president and to me that it might be well to take a survey of the field of these possibilities as an introduction to the consideration of the questions of how many can be realized with our present means and how these means can be increased to realize others.

The first step in getting books for a library is the decision as to what to get, and the basic question of all is the character and extent of the collection to be made. Right here there opens a vista of opportunities in co-operation only very partially appreciated or made use of at present. Notwithstanding the obviousness of these opportunities, the success of the efforts which have been made and the many years during which the subject has been before librarians, very few cities having more than one library open to the public have a consistent scheme of differentiation of field among these libraries, and it is safe to say that none have carried out consistently whatever scheme does exist. Believing that Chicago has the most consistent scheme and that its libraries have

carried out the scheme with at least as much consistency as any, and knowing how much the execution there has fallen short of the possibilities, I make the statement without fear of contradiction.

When the question is co-operation between libraries in different cities, it may be said that it has not been discussed and hardly mentioned. The opportunities are fewer and their results less significant, yet they do exist. Why, for instance, should the John Crerar Library have 14,000 volumes of Orientalia, even if they are on subjects within its scope, if the Library of Congress is making a collection which must in the nature of the case be far more complete and be the first resort of Oriental scholars; or if the former has had a favorable opportunity to acquire such a collection, why should not this be transferred to a place where it would be more useful? There may be good and valid reasons why it should not, but the question is at least worth consideration; and there are many like this.

For many libraries, the whole scope is determined by their character and income, so that the point just mentioned is not of any interest to these, but for all the question of the selection of individual works for purchase is one of very much importance. Even if the field of a library is so limited and its income so large that it seriously undertakes to get everything within its scope, still the question arises whether a given work is within it. For all others the question of replacing the old standard text-books and reference books by newer ones, and still more that of replacing earlier editions of the same work by the newer, and the desirability of new original works, are those of everyday occurrence. Now, the A. L. A. has shown us the possibility of answering these questions for the smaller public libraries, and I suggest the desira-

\*Read before the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, March 4, 1916.



bility of securing a similar service for the larger libraries, particularly the university, college and reference libraries.

Would not a bulletin giving the information needed to answer the questions mentioned be a most useful tool? Such a bulletin should cover at least all the important works published in Europe and America, giving one or two competent opinions as to the character of each work, particularly its value relative to older standards and older editions. A bulletin of this character would have a limited circulation and would cost each subscriber much more than the *A. L. A. Booklist*, but the cost and price might well be kept within the means of the libraries for which it would be intended, especially if its publication were made a part of the work of furnishing catalog cards, a matter to be considered later.

Even the next step, that of ordering, which at first sight might appear of necessity a matter for each library individually, may perhaps be aided by co-operation. For instance, if the bulletin just suggested is issued in loose leaf form, classified according to subjects, as these are usually divided among the departments of a university; then a library might take several copies, send one to each of the professors interested, send one properly marked to its agents as an order, and keep as many as needed for its own records. This would simplify the work of ordering for most libraries more than a little.

The purchasing, or, more broadly, the obtaining of books, offers more possibilities for co-operation. Recognizing most gratefully the services of our present agents in the book trade and their interest in our work, and also and most especially the services rendered by the Smithsonian Institution in receiving for us the many gifts coming from abroad, still one cannot help feeling that better results could be obtained by a co-operative bureau of the scholarly libraries of the country extending and complementary to these agents. Why should not such a bureau keep a carefully revised list of such libraries, with notes of what they can offer in return or of the extent to which

they are willing to pay for material, and secure the necessary number of copies of works published outside the regular trade, of works not in trade and of foreign public documents? The work would be but an extension of what is being done by Mr. Wilson for the Public Information Service. Such a bureau would also keep us informed as to the changes and irregularities in the publication of periodicals and other serials.

Finally, as to this portion of the subject, there is the possibility of a saving in the cost of transportation by such a co-operative bureau. Composite packages could be sent to it at a minimum of cost for freight, insurance, drayage, custom house fees, etc. Then, these could be broken up and sent as directed by each subscriber. There would probably be a saving in time as well. This work would be but an extension of a not unsuccessful experiment of certain libraries of Chicago and vicinity.

Next comes the work of keeping the books. The program calls for a discussion of President Eliot's plan of a storage reservoir for books rarely used. This has value undoubtedly as a remedy for certain cases, but I doubt its general applicability. It presupposes the continuance of the old methods of storing books; but no newly built libraries find, under the present conditions as to the use of artificial lighting, any great difficulty in providing economically sufficient space for this purpose. On the other hand, the objections to the plan are obvious and have been confirmed by those libraries which have been obliged to give it a partial trial. Improved means of transportation in the future may lessen these objections, but for the present the question would appear to be a local one.

A field more promising for immediate cultivation would be a means of making known more generally and more promptly the results of the many new experiments in the methods of keeping books, pamphlets, maps, and other library material. This could best be done, perhaps, by the A. L. A. headquarters, if only it could have the space to show them and the of-

fice force required to make them available. A library museum is certainly a great desideratum.

Naturally, however, it is chiefly in the use of the books and the preparation for their use that the greatest opportunities for co-operation lie. The program mentions several, and last year's discussion brought out a number of others. On reviewing the subject, but one or two additional topics have occurred to me. The most important of these are the cataloging and the classification of foreign books not treated by the Library of Congress. Some of these it does furnish cards for through co-operation with various American libraries, but the omission of all in which it is not interested limits the value of the service quite materially. A central bureau would not improbably relieve the Library of Congress of considerable trouble and expense, but would also furnish its subscribers with a wider range of titles. It would also relieve the John Crerar Library to nearly the same extent and would furnish a more prompt and efficient substitute for our cards. If stereotype moulds be used for reproduction as needed, the cost might be kept down to very near the present, even after allowing for the initial cost of cataloging. Connected with this is the classification. Here the present service of the Library of Congress and the John Crerar Library could be most advantageously supplemented. Subscribers to other cards learn only the classification chosen for shelving. Sometimes, perhaps frequently, this is determined by the set to which the work belongs, rather than by the subject of the work itself. Would it not be useful to give the classification needed for added entries also?

Here also belongs the question of how we shall get the much-needed comparative key to the D. C., C. D., E. C. and L. C. classifications. The A. L. A. Publishing Board ought to issue this, but will it? Or, perhaps, I ought to ask, can it? Its interest is largely in assisting the smaller public libraries, and it is doubtful if it could pay for the preparation of such a key, though it might publish it if prepared by others.

The other lines of co-operation in the use of books were quite fully discussed last year, and all I shall do now is to restate some of the more important deductions that I have made from that discussion.

Every library or group of libraries offering assistance to scholars should have a joint catalog of the more important works, and, as far as possible, notes of where they can be consulted and whether they can be obtained on inter-library loans. For future publications, and perhaps even for future accessions, the bulletin proposed at the beginning of this paper would furnish a working basis for such a library. Every such library or group of libraries should make provision for the copying by photography of such material as the libraries are willing to have thus reproduced. From the experience of the John Crerar Library, it may be stated that this service will not be limited to rare and expensive works, but will be of even more use in making available articles in current periodicals and new books too much in demand to be allowed to go out on inter-library loans, or in saving expense to the borrowing library, as often the cost of the copies of the articles is less than the cost of transportation of the complete volumes. There should be a convenient codification of the practice of inter-library loans. This code should state the general principles which should govern requests, the limitations under which requests should be granted, if possible an agreement as to the maximum time desirable, and the discussion on this code should include the question of charging a small fee, in addition to the cost of transportation, to cover the cost of the correspondence. The code might well give desirable forms and instructions for the correspondence.

There is great need for joint lists on special subjects, and also for check lists on special classes of books. Again, the Publishing Board might publish some of these if furnished the copy. It has been hoped that the Library of Congress would undertake the most important of those proposed, the check list of serials, but unfortunately this hope will not be realized.

As one of the committee having this matter under consideration, I now suggest issuing this list in sections. If Dr. Lichenstein can promise the co-operation of historical societies in preparing the historical list, perhaps the Smithsonian Institution would undertake a new edition of Bolton to include the technical. In this I am sure the Engineering Societies and the John Crerar Library would help. That would leave only the theological, sociological, philological and literary and fine arts lists to be provided for. There should be no difficulty in getting assistance for the sociological, and the others could perhaps best be provided for

in a general list, which would not be too much for the A. L. A. to undertake.

As to the means of carrying out these plans, or as many as may seem worth while, direct subscriptions for each by the libraries interested would appear to be the most feasible. If the services can be obtained only by subscription and the cost is not excessive, most governing boards would authorize the expenditures. Of course, the Publishing Board cannot give exclusive service, and co-operation in the preparation of copy for it would have to be voluntary. Such details offer a large field for discussion.

## WHY CONTINUE THE FINES SYSTEM?\*

BY CATHERINE VAN DYNE, *Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.*

ONE reason we continue the fines system is because fines are a library tradition. We know that at one time some one devised fines as a means of securing the return of books. It was a system devised to protect the general public against the individual delinquent. It was not devised as a means of revenue. To-day we have reached the point where we look with disfavor on the fines system because of the following disadvantages:

1. The fines system secures the return of books but unpaid fines prohibit the circulation of books. Thus it interferes with and limits the usefulness of a well-intentioned public institution.

2. An inability to pay fines is proof of an inability to buy books. The borrowing of books presupposes a desire for literature. As the public library was originally conceived for the benefit of those who desire books and cannot afford to own them, librarians are sacrificing ideals to rules when they insist on fines.

3. The fines system discriminates against a particular class—the poor. People of wealth or moderate means pay fines as they buy postage stamps. If poor people pay fines they may be denying themselves bread or shoes. Usually they prefer the

bread or shoes, which accounts very largely for the great number of fine slips in our registration files and the idle cards.

4. The fines system should not admit of exceptions, yet is it quite fair to charge the third grade child and the foreigner with the same responsibility in returning books that we expect from the most intelligent adult? We encourage the use of the library by both children and foreigners, yet often fail to safeguard them as we should, for in the neighborhood where both abound, it is often impossible to take time to make sure our instructions are thoroughly understood.

5. "A rule that in numerous instances must be relaxed to avoid injustice is surely ill-suited to its purpose." The following are instances of such concessions. In 1907 the Boston Public Library substituted six months' loss of library privileges for payment of fines, provided the offender is under sixteen years of age. In 1911 the Chicago Public Library reduced children's fines from three cents to one cent a day. The Newark Library has recently adopted a cancellation scheme for fines at the expiration of periods, the length of which is commensurate with the size of the fine. In many libraries fourteen days has been adopted as a suitable term after which fines may not accumulate. Otherwise the fine

\*Notes contributed to a general discussion at the Atlantic City meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, March 3-4, 1916.

soon exceeds the value of the book and the borrower's indignation grows apace. Do not these makeshifts indicate a tendency toward a radical change?

6. The fines system is "bad business," partly because we adhere to it so strictly. Most libraries have come to the pass where they "have a few good rules which are rigidly enforced." When libraries have a few good rules, which are enforced or disregarded according to circumstances, we shall have progressed even farther. With our present prejudices, quarantine and fire-without-insurance are the only loopholes of escape for the borrower and these are rather unpleasant alternatives. We interview all delinquents, rich and poor, old and young, intelligent and illiterate, and tell them politely but firmly that, while we very much regret the fact that their husbands are without jobs, that their babies are sick or that death has stricken their relatives, books are due on a certain date and fines charged at the rate of two cents a day in case of overdues. Present-day business houses do not employ these methods. To prove it here is a story vouched for by the *New York Tribune's* "Ad-Visor" column. This winter a young man took a young lady to one of the Shubert theaters in New York to see Lou Tellegen in "The Ware case." At the end of the first act they were obliged to leave the theater since the girl felt too ill to remain. Both were very much disappointed and the young man decided to see what the management would do about it. In reply to his letter came a courteous note regretting their unfortunate experience and offering to exchange the stubs of their tickets for two seats whenever they found it convenient to come again. There was not even an intimation that the management could not be held responsible for the indisposition of its patrons.

It is true that in urging the discontinuance of the fines system we are opposing both tradition and practice. This fact alone, at least from the standpoint of our opponents, should place us at an unmistakable disadvantage and perhaps entitle us to a freedom in presenting our side of the question, not otherwise permissible. On

that account serious arguments in favor of fines have been purposely ignored and only the undesirable features considered. The views expressed are unconventional, even radical, but they cannot be proved impractical without a trial.

How would we set about securing the return of books? By an efficient follow-up system of postal, letter and messenger such as we now employ. How effective would notices prove if the fear of a steadily increasing fine were removed? Only experience will show. If we are to judge by past experience we must acknowledge that the anticipation of changes in our library routine has presented far greater difficulties than the realization justified. Think of the passing of "Silence" placards, the turnstile, the accession book! Think of the perfect arrangement of our stacks before the day of the open shelf! Think of the raising of restrictions in regard to the number of books allowed to one cardholder! We remember them all without a regret.

#### A NEW MUSIC INDEX

No other books offer quite so many technical difficulties in cataloging, shelving and circulating as music, and these difficulties are increased in a library that cannot have a separate music room with special attendants. The way the Louisville Free Public Library solved the difficulties of making the collection easy to use for both the public and the staff may help someone else with the same problem before them.

All our scores, both sheet music and bound collections, and all books about music, including a recent purchase of a thousand volumes, were placed in the open shelf room. For the use of the public and the open shelf attendants we made a composer and title card index to all the compositions in the library and placed the cabinet near the wall where the music is shelved. This contains over 22,000 cards and indexes some 10,000 compositions.

We decided last summer to make this index for the music we were then cataloging and the music that was already on

our shelves. So far as we knew no other library had a similar index, and it seemed a tremendous undertaking for the department that must meantime keep up its regular work of cataloging the weekly additions to the library. Yet we completed the task in four months with the extra assistance of only one typist for seven weeks. The enthusiastic appreciation of the public and the circulation department has more than repaid us for the extra pressure of work during those four months.

A composer and title card was made for each piece of sheet music. For the collections, a card for the compiler and title of the collection was made, and in addition a composer and title card for each composition in the volume. The analyzing of these collections represents the bulk of the work for one undertaking to make such an index. Often indeed we made several hundred cards for such a set as Oesterle's "The golden treasury of piano music" or "The family music book," but it is such analyzing that makes a music index invaluable. The best and the most called for music lies hidden in these volumes, often poorly arranged and unindexed, sometimes with no page numbers; and without careful and complete analyzing, it is impossible to get the utmost use of everything in the library. We considered filing these analytic cards in our public catalog which is across the hall from our open shelf room, but after consultation with our circulation department, it was decided to make a separate index which could be placed near the music, and the time, temper and steps saved have justified our decision. The cards were as short as possible with only call number, composer's name in subject fullness, short title and compiler and title of collection. When a composition had a title in two or more languages, title cards were made in each language. Often titles were inverted to be filed under the best known words, or a composition was entered under the several titles by which it might be known; and, of course, many compositions were found in many different collections, in different forms and for different instruments.

Separate entries were made for each of these.

All books about music have an author and title card which are filed in one alphabet with the cards for the scores. Thus we can find in a second every volume in the library that contains any composition called for, be it folk song, kindergarten song, hymn or aria, concerto, dance, opera, libretto or treatise.

In addition to the index the music was cataloged and entered in the general public catalog as usual under composer, librettist, kind of music, instrument and title. These cards give information as to key, opus number, transcriber, contents, instrument, etc., including many items not on the title page, since music title pages are notoriously inadequate and misleading. We found it necessary to extend the classification in Miss Hooper's "Select list of music" to meet the needs of our growing collection. We inserted special subdivisions for such subjects as: Easy piano music; piano duets in partitur; orchestra symphonies, operas, overtures, preludes, etc.; and violin and piano concertos.

Many guides were written for our class shelf list and this was also placed in the open shelf-room and serves as a class index.

Special shelves have been made for the music with upright pieces about four inches apart. Over each of these alcoves a label was placed giving class number and kind of music to be found below. These labels preclude the necessity of subject cards in the index. Finding it impossible to teach the users of the music to return volumes to their right places, we have printed signs over the collection reading "Please do not replace any music score or book taken from these shelves. Use bottom shelves for the purpose."

The sheet music was stripped with Success binder and sewed into pressboard binders. Volumes to be bound were placed in Holliston Mills library buckram, using tan in both cases as distinctive from other colors in use in the library. Sheet music and bound volumes are filed together on the shelves.

All scores circulate for fourteen days



with repewal privileges for an additional fourteen days.

Lastly, but most important of all, in an effort to make our music collection attractive and easy of use for our musical public, we issued a printed list of all music in the library for home distribution. This list has proven the most useful we have issued and with our music index, has overcome most of the difficulties attendant upon the circulation of a large collection of score music.

MAY WOOD WIGGINTON,  
Head Catalog Department,  
Louisville Free Public Library.

### HENRY TALBOTT

HENRY TALBOTT, chief of the index division of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., died in that city on February 28, at the age of 64. In the death of Mr. Talbott the government lost a faithful employe of 40 years' standing. A native of Waterloo, Ill., he was given an excellent private education by his father, and had just registered at the Harvard Law School when he was called to Washington in 1876 by Congressman William R. Morrison to become clerk of his committee on ways and means. Here he inaugurated a system of indexing for its proceedings which is still in use. He was secretary of the Congressional committee that investigated the Louisiana election frauds of 1876, and on Jan. 2, 1890, he became a law clerk in the Interstate Commerce Commission, following his chief, Morrison, who had left Congress to become chairman of that body. He created and became the head of the Index Division of that important branch of the public service, and his enormous labors in this division resulted in the creation of what is perhaps the best highly specialized catalog in this country. In this catalog of three quarters of a million cards is to be found in detail every utterance of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decisions, conferences, conference rulings, orders, etc., and a complete index of every decision ever

rendered by any court in the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, relating to railroads. Every possible angle of these decisions is carded in detail by parties to suits, commodities, places, etc.

Aside from this, Mr. Talbott was widely traveled in this country and abroad, was an omnivorous reader, and was an active member of many literary and scientific clubs. Besides his papers that appeared in the printed proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington and articles in *Forest and Stream*, he left little to record his monumental work in many fields. He was very modest about his writings and it is believed that he published much without using his signature. The following pamphlets are known to have been written by him:

- Tariff from the White House. Extract from the messages. Washington, 1888. 109 p.
- Letter to Hon. George M. Bowers, Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, from the Executive Committee of the Game and Fish Protective Association of the District of Columbia, requesting an opinion as to the area covered by the written permit to catch bait with nets in the District of Columbia. Washington: Jan. 20, 1900. 15 p.
- Report on the pollution of rivers, by Henry Talbott, Chairman of the Committee on River Pollution to the Game and Fish Protective Association of the District of Columbia. Washington: Gov. Ptg. Off., 1898. 63 p.
- Pollution of water supplies. February 19, 1900. (Senate Report No. 411, 56th Congress, 1st Session.) 14 p.
- First annual report of the Game and Fish Protective Association of the District of Columbia, 1901. (Report on river pollution, p. 25-40.)
- The invasion of the Potomac. Reprint from transactions of the American Fisheries Society. 1909. 6 p.
- Fishing up and down the Potomac. In *Forest and Stream*, Feb. 23 and March 9, 1901. (Principally on George Washington as a fisherman, as gathered from Washington's diary.)

No brief sketch could do justice to the memory of a man who was an expert in every line he touched, and whose signature to a law brief or an opinion of any sort was the last word. His knowledge of American history and politics was remarkable, and nothing that transpired in Congress for the past forty years escaped his attention or his memory. He was as remarkable in this respect as the late Dr. Spofford of the Library of Congress, and his vast fund of information was readily at his command for the benefit of the individual and the public. Firm in his opinions as he was, he was kind and gentle, loved a good joke and had a new one every morning to begin the day with. He never married, and leaves an aged mother to

mourn the loss of an only child, and thousands of friends from Maine to California.

LEROY STAFFORD BOYD.

#### HENRIETTA ST. BARBE BROOKS

THE death of Henrietta St. Barbe Brooks, librarian of Wellesley College, which occurred at Wellesley, March 16, has taken from the college and from the library profession one whose service to both can be adequately estimated only by those most closely associated with her. After graduating from Wellesley College with the class of 1891, she was an assistant in the cataloging department of Harvard College Library for a short time, and then went to the New York State Library School for a year's training. From there she went to the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh as chief cataloger, and was closely associated with Mr. Edwin H. Anderson in solving the problems of the organization of that library. In 1903 she accepted the position of assistant librarian at Wellesley College, and in 1910 succeeded Miss Caroline F. Pierce as librarian.

One who knew her and the library well has said of her that the essential quality of her personality was expressed to an unusual degree in the library administered by her. Method and system were there, and the reins of administration were held with a firm hand. But the purpose for which method and system exist, to serve the reader and student, was never forgotten, and rules were never so strict that they could not be relaxed when occasion demanded. Her breadth of view, her quick comprehension of relative values and grasp of essentials, her ability to penetrate at once to the heart of a problem or situation, to lay her finger on the weak point of a proposition, were characteristic of her and molded her policy as librarian.

The last two years of her life were spent in a struggle with an incurable disease; a struggle carried on so quietly, so courageously, so cheerfully and even so happily, that when her tenuous hold on life relaxed at last, the news came almost as a shock to friends who had known the end was inevitable. For a year she had not taken any active part in the

administration of the library, but her interest in it never flagged, and her counsel and advice were always ready and marked by the same sanity and sound judgment she had always shown.

In the quickly shifting college community individuals are too soon forgotten outside the inner circle of close friends. But influence is lasting and measureless, and the imprint of such a life will always remain on the college library and so on the college life.

E. D. R.

#### FIVE YEARS OF WORK IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF BRAZIL

Two years ago the annual reports of the National Library of Brazil for 1907 and 1908, the latest then available in this country, were reviewed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (L. J., June, 1914, p. 484). Since then the annual reports for 1909-1913, all published in 1914, have been received. At least two of these, and probably all, appear also in another form as part of the series *Annaes da Biblioteca Nacional*.

It will be remembered that the National Library moved in 1909 into a magnificent new building, favorably located not far from the southerly end of the Avenida Central, in Rio de Janeiro, in the near vicinity of the National School of Fine Arts, the Municipal Theater and the Monroe Palace. The report for 1909 contains a most interesting account of the removal of the books to the new location. The method of emptying the old building by means of a temporary lift, and the transportation of the books in boxes designated to particular shelves, recalls, in a measure, the moving of the old Astor and Lenox collections to the present New York Public Library building. One feature of particular interest may be noted: Prior to removal a set of plans of the old building was carefully prepared, showing the exact occupancy of all the shelves; upon a similar set was indicated, each day of the moving period, the shelves from which books were removed and the number of the boxes containing them; upon another set was indicated what books arrived at

the new building; and still other sets, showing the correspondence between the old and the new locations, accompanied the books in transfer. The entire labor of moving was done by regular employes, with the addition of one chauffeur, two elevator operators and six laborers, and was accomplished within the special appropriation of 20,000 milreis (about \$6000). A pleasing contrast to the perfunctory tone of most American library reports is noticeable in the generous personal recognition made of the services of those members of the staff who had charge of various parts of the moving process. The moving was done gradually, covering the period Sept. 1, 1909 to Feb. 21, 1910. Up to Dec. 14th it was possible to keep the library open daily until 3 p. m.; and although service was interrupted for the remainder of the period, the interruption was not absolute, since even then "the limits of the possible were always accorded to readers who sought the library." Clearly the National Library of Brazil, thanks to the genius of its able administrator, Dr. Silva, is animated by a very modern library spirit.

The formal dedication of the new building took place Oct. 29, 1910, in the presence of the President of the Republic and other dignitaries. The address then delivered by Dr. Silva recites briefly the history of the movement which resulted in the present noble structure. The report for 1910, which gives an account of this ceremony, also describes the principal features of the new equipment. The metal work, it may be noted, was supplied by two firms in the United States. The capacity of the stacks is estimated at 400,000 volumes. A book-carrier and a pneumatic tube service similar to that in the Library of Congress were installed, as well as intramural telephones and a vacuum cleaning system. The statement that the book-carrier, "an apparatus unknown to the mechanics who set it up, required constant repairs and replacement of pieces before it would work properly," will be read with sympathy by American librarians who have suffered similar experiences. To go further into detail regarding the building and equipment would be out of place here, but it is hoped that a

full description may be presented in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* at some future date, in the series of articles on national libraries.

The year 1911 was made notable by Government Decree no. 8835, reorganizing the internal administration of the library and introducing several innovations tending to broaden the scope of its activities. Daily hours were extended to 10 p. m. and Sunday opening provided for; limited borrowing privileges were granted to readers; literature courses were established; and a division of bibliography and documentation was created to take charge of the cards of the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels, 200,000 of which were received during the year. Provision was made for a course in library training, but various difficulties made it impracticable to commence this work. In this connection it is somewhat surprising to discover that apparently the entire personnel of the library is of the masculine sex; at least it is certain that no woman's name appears in any of the reports. During 1911 also, the library was the recipient of the valuable Benedict Ottoni collection, consisting of 9480 volumes relating to the early history of America, especially of Brazil. The report of the section of prints and maps shows intelligent progress. One important piece of work was the thorough indexing, on cards, of portraits, prints, maps, etc., contained in volumes throughout the library.

The report for 1912 recounts the difficulties which still prevented the organization of the training class. Public lectures, however, were begun, and in 1913 there were three series: one of a general nature, one on the history of civilization, and one on folk-lore. The use of the assembly room was granted also for several outside lectures and meetings. During 1913 also, a sub-librarian was sent to all the most important cities of Brazil, to visit printers, publishers, and postal officials in the effort to obtain more effectual compliance with the decree of 1907, requiring a deposit in the library of a copy of everything printed in the country, a mission of most successful results.

Principal statistics for 1913 follow: Sec-

tion 1 (books): added, 13,386 vols., 370 music scores; 77,103 readers consulted 113,554 vols. and 27,692 periodicals and newspapers. Section 2 (MSS.): added, 1466 pieces; 166 readers consulted 37,581 pieces. Section 3 (prints and maps): added, 10,917 prints, 12 vols. of illustrations, 308 reference vols., 229 maps, 66 atlases; 803 readers consulted 715 prints or vols. of prints, 582 maps and atlases, and 213 reference volumes. Section 4 (coins and medals): added, 604 pieces, 11 reference vols.; 217 visitors examined 24,213 pieces and 203 vols. Volumes bound by the Office of Printing and Binding, 3232. Copyright entries, 694.

These figures record a striking increase over those for 1908, given in the review referred to above, and indicate an advance in library service in the Brazilian capital which will be gratifying to all who have at heart the widest possible development of library usefulness in America, south as well as north.

W. N. S.

#### LIBRARY COURSES AT CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

At the meeting of the Connecticut Library Association at Waterbury Feb. 24, Miss Mary H. Davis, the librarian of the new Connecticut College for Women in New London, spoke on the plans and ideals of the college, and of the library in particular. The question of the feasibility of introducing certain vocational courses into the college curriculum, and the possibility of combining cultural and vocational studies during the college years, is one which Connecticut College is trying to answer satisfactorily.

In the library proper, as in other departments, much still remains to be done. In Miss Davis's own words, "A college without a library is a workman without a necessary tool, but an ideal college library cannot be made in six months.

"The first nucleus of the college library was a gift of 2000 volumes from Mrs. Thomas Harland of Norwich, Ct. Other gifts came rapidly. The Connecticut State Library through Dr. Godard has been most helpful and generous. Yale, Vassar, Wellesley and the Blackstone Library of Bran-

ford, Ct., have given of their duplicates. Individuals and libraries from many places have given freely. We now have about 6000 volumes. A good start for the first months of the first year, but how small for the needs of a growing college with visions of courses in library economy!

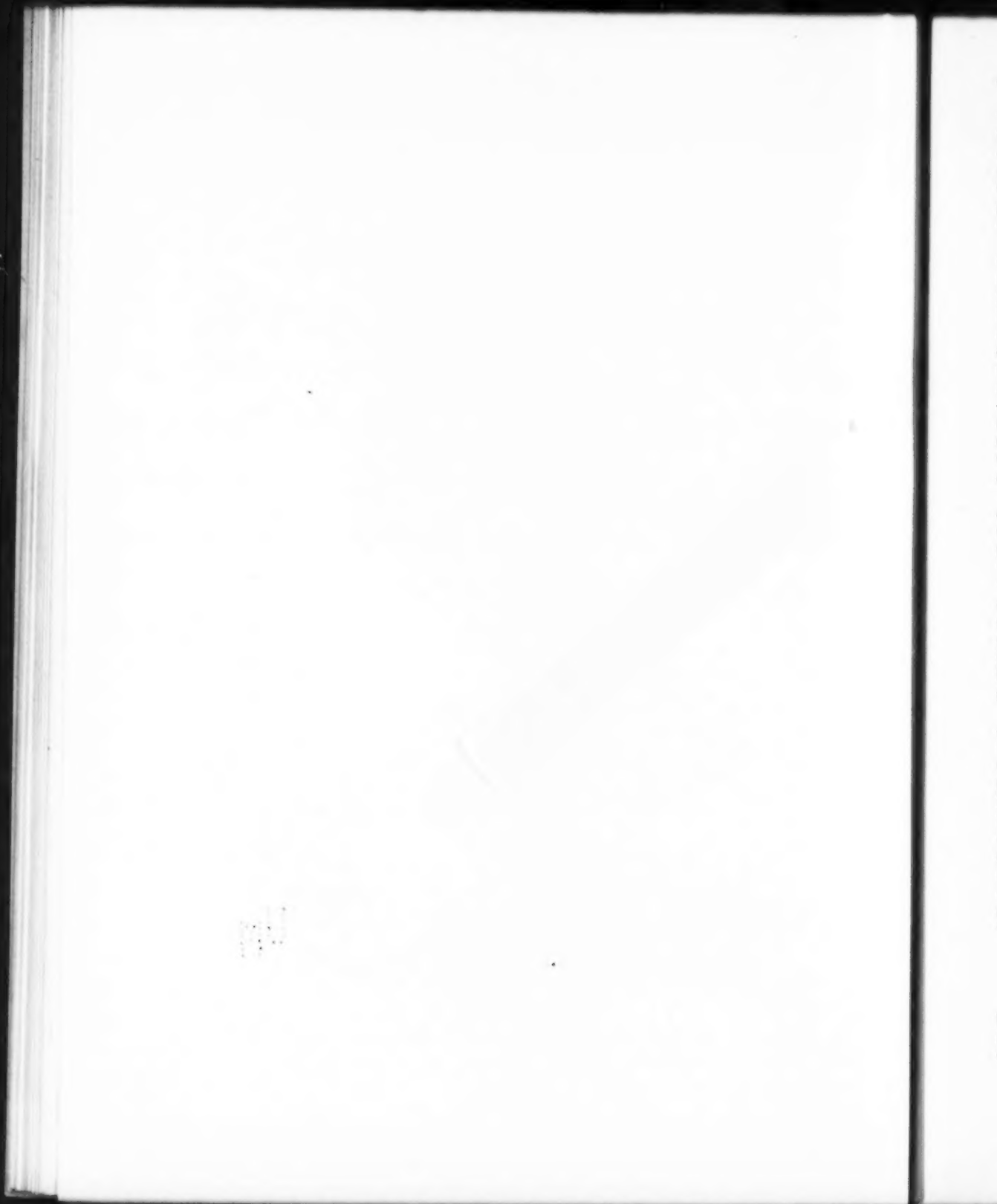
"Perhaps you have wondered why a college should try to give library training when there are good special schools, or how it could do it in the four years and still give the broad cultural training which is so essential to good library service. Is the so called 'technical training' of librarians a thing apart from college studies? If you make a careful study of the courses offered in the library schools you will be surprised to find how many of them from their titles would seem to belong with a college course. Would courses on Continental literature, Current sociological material, History of books and printing, History of libraries, Book selection and evaluation, be outside of a conception of cultural training? Even the majority of the technical courses—cataloging, classifying, and reference work—are of a type of work that one would expect to find in a college. Many colleges offer courses in pedagogy and the graduates in a very large proportion become teachers whether they are fitted for the work or prefer it. Why should not other lines of educational work be open to them? . . .

"The requirements for a degree at Connecticut College are based on a four years' program of studies. First there is the broad group of required studies including English, foreign languages, history, social science, two courses in science, hygiene, and physical training. A second group of required studies consisting of some one main subject with its allied subjects is called in college parlance, the "major group." Majors in fourteen subjects are now open. These two required groups cover about two-thirds of the college course and one-third is left for electives. These may be scattered over a broad field or some of them may be grouped around some chosen line which make a "vocational minor." It is such a "vocational minor" which is planned for students wishing to specialize in library



ONE OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE NEW CONNECTICUT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, IN WHICH THE COLLEGE LIBRARY HAS TEMPORARY QUARTERS





work. The group of required studies for the library minor will consist of the general course open to all students, followed by a series of technical courses given chiefly in the junior and senior years. Certain courses given by the English department, as courses on contemporary literature and literary forms, will be required. Practice work in the college library, and during the summer in some approved public library, will be part of the regular course, with credit allowed. The long summer vacation gives ample time for the girl interested in her chosen vocation to gain practical knowledge that will make more real the theoretical instruction of the school year. One month of practice work before her junior year and one before her senior year, in different types of libraries, added to her work in the college library, would give her rare opportunities of practical experience.

"There is a demand for librarians thoroughly trained in theory and practice. With the co-operation of the librarians of Connecticut, with the utilization of the natural vocational instincts of the students, and with the educational value of the college environment, the vision can be made true and the graduates of Connecticut College choosing the library minor can be sent out into the field of librarianship with a combination of theory and practice that will meet this demand."

The library is located on the second floor of New London Hall, the building shown in the accompanying illustration. Eventually this whole building will be devoted to science, but at present it contains library, lecture, and administration halls as well as laboratories. Since the photograph was taken the builder's debris has been cleared away and the grounds graded, to the great improvement of its appearance. All the college buildings stand on a hill, looking over the city of New London and the river Thames to Long Island Sound.

#### UNLOCK THE BOOKS

SOME very interesting letters have come back to this office from Asa Don Dickinson, who has gone out to India to organize the library of Lahore University on modern

American lines. Concerning this particular work he writes in his most recent letter:

"Our immediate task of reorganizing the University Library is well in hand. Some budding librarians are receiving practical training in the process. Several of the affiliated colleges have ordered up-to-date supplies from home. By the time these arrive my apprentices will consider themselves *pukka* librarians. It will then be my pleasant task to 'plant' each in a position, going with him to his new surroundings and helping him plan the organization of his library.

"After four months' observation I would describe the average Punjab library as a place where books are kept locked up, the average Punjab librarian as a book gaoler or turnkey. This condition of affairs is doubtless a survival from a day comparatively recent here, when books were manuscript—precious jewels some of them that had been polished and embellished with the loving labor of a lifetime. To-day books are impersonal things, in India as elsewhere, turned out in millions by machinery, mere bricks for use in constructing and enlarging the social edifices of modern civilization. How absurd to treat these commonplace utensils like the rare and precious specimens of a museum!

"I have so far preached this doctrine to Indian librarians with but indifferent success. Though hospitable to most Western ideas and ideals of library management, they are all for keeping books safe. Having them used interests them little. There are to-day thousands of books crumbling into dust in the *almirahs* of Punjab libraries that have not been touched for half a century. Their leaves have not even been cut.

"Suggestions to unlock the *almirahs*, to open wide their doors, to invite readers to use their contents, are met with dismay or with smiles and shrugs.

"'You don't know Indian students.'

"'The dust-storms!'

"'The insects!'

"'The heat!'

"'The dampness!'

"One is strongly tempted to reply with another exclamation, 'Rubbish!' In Amer-

ica too we have book-thieves and dust and book-worms and heat and wet. I believe that air—even Indian air—is good for books, for I have compared books that have stood for ten years in the open with those that have been dead and buried in glass coffins for the same length of time. The condition of the emancipated books compares very favorably with that of those which have remained *purdah*. I am exhorting Indian librarians to *unlock the books*,—to let them be worn out by the human association which is their only excuse for being—rather than as at present become a prey to worms and mould. They think me radical when I say, 'Place the books on open shelves and then,—*take care of them*. Arrange the library rooms so that the librarian may oversee his charges. Place his desk close to the single combined exit and entrance, and tell him to be unobtrusively, inoffensively vigilant. This is a faculty which may be cultivated.'

"In season and out I urge the people here to keep the books on open shelves, and go over them periodically. One of the first things the Western librarian notices about the Indian libraries is the number of nondescript persons under pay but with ample leisure who are squatting about the floor in secluded nooks just where the unwary visitor is most likely to stub his toe against them. Every Indian library is blessed with at least one of these interesting ornaments. Suppose he were given an hour's exercise each day with a dust-cloth. He should be able to attend to two hundred books a day or one thousand a week, allowing him two days in each week in which to recuperate. This means that in a library of 13,000 volumes each book would receive attention four times a year. There is no doubt at all that under these conditions the books would thrive better than when shut away behind glass doors, often with dampness and insects for company.

"In Indian libraries books are too apt to be hoarded and readers neglected. They do not appear to realize here that readers can get along without books surprisingly well, while books without readers are a pitiable spectacle, all too common in Indian libraries.

"Here is my golden rule for oriental librarians: *Make no library regulation except for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the books, and remember that no book is useful except it be in the hands of a reader*. It is a common mistake here to deny a book to A on Monday on the bare chance that Professor B may possibly want it on Tuesday or Wednesday.

"The educational people are surprised to learn that it is the usual practice among American colleges and university libraries for professors to draw as many books as they require and keep them as long as they have use for them, with the understanding that all books are subject to recall should a definite need for them arise at the library. And they are shocked when I tell them that graduates and undergraduates enjoy much the same privileges as professors except that they are usually required to return books within a definite period.

"It is quite a new idea to place the burden of proof upon the librarian who would refuse to loan a book rather than upon the student who wishes to borrow it.

"The evils of text-book instruction in India are quite generally recognized and the sight of innumerable grown men in the parks of a Sunday getting their lessons by rote is to Western eyes one of the strangest phenomena of Indian life. One deplores the silly misuse of time, while admiring the studious diligence of these men. How well they must know their subject as reflected by a single mind, but how craven-spirited to be content to accept as gospel any one man's thought! It is a characteristic of the Indian student to desire to sit at the feet of one trusted and beloved master,—a lovable characteristic, but a dangerous one, which is being too surely fostered by shutting the student away from all but a single text-book. If he were encouraged to browse in the history alcoves and among the different schools of political and economic thought, how much broader would he become, and how much less probably would he be led astray by the shallow sophistries of the demagogue and the mischievous half-truths of the seditious pamphlet.

"Let me confess that a year ago I knew next to nothing about India, but supposed vaguely that England's dominion was if anything advantageous to herself rather than to India. To-day, having read many books on Indian topics by men of all sorts, and having considered them against a background of general reading, I know well that India's fortunate hour was that which saw the rise of the British *raj*. Reflecting on this personal experience I am urging the authorities to give the young Indian a similar opportunity for broad reading of the best books, feeling sure that he will reach a similar conclusion, for he is an eager student and no fool."

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN CHICAGO

At the meeting of the Chicago Library Club, March 9, the subject for the evening was "Some special libraries in Chicago," and some valuable information was brought out.

Miss Louise B. Krause of H. M. Byllesby & Company spoke on "Technical libraries." In this respect, she said, Chicago was fortunate in having the John Crerar Library, one of the best technical libraries in the country. She described the smaller libraries, stating where they were, their reasons for existence, and what material they contained. Of these, the Universal Portland Cement Company Library is the most complete collection of its kind in the country. It contains only authoritative material, is open to the public, answers inquiries and loans lantern slides. The National Safety Council has a very interesting library, gathered to fulfil the motto "Safety First," supported by business men, and really the center of the Council's work. H. M. Byllesby & Company's library has a collection dealing with public utilities, and also a large photographic file. These three libraries are in the Continental and Commercial Bank building. The Commonwealth Edison Company Library is the senior in organization of technical business libraries in Chicago; this and The People's Gas, Light and Power Company deal with the special subjects of their companies' interests. The Insurance Library in the Insurance Exchange is kept up by the

Fire Underwriters of the Northwest. The Western Society of Engineers has an excellent library, and the Western Railway Club Library, kept up by the Master Mechanics and Master Car Builders' Association, has a clientele all over the world. All these libraries have their justification in the convenience of material; in the possibility of using the material in any way desired; in the fact that specialization can be made much more minute; and in the greater quickness with which material can be secured. These libraries try to avoid duplication and acquisition of material not much used. Miss Krause also exhibited charts from the National Safety Council.

Miss Metta B. Loomis of the University of Illinois School of Medicine Library discussed medical libraries. Interest in such collections began in the '80's, and was crystallized by the formation of the Medical Library Association in 1889. In December of the same year this association gave the books it had collected to the Newberry Library for its medical department. In 1906 by mutual agreement the books were transferred to the John Crerar Library. It has grown to be the fourth largest medical library in America, mainly through the generosity of Dr. Nicholas Senn, whose gifts include collections in physiology, pathology, and medical history, and a valuable collection of medical incunabula. Next in size and importance to the Crerar are the libraries connected with medical schools. The Northwestern Medical Library in 1865 started with 1000 volumes. Rush Medical College Library began in 1899 with 250 volumes and 75 periodicals, and grew fast; when the college affiliated with the University of Chicago, there was made necessary another library at the University for the lower medical classes. This is the Biological Library of the University of Chicago with 18,000 volumes. The Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons started in 1897 and grew unevenly, but latterly, as the University of Illinois School of Medicine, it has been rounding out its collections. Hahneman, Bennett Medical, and the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery all have some library facilities. Many hospitals have gathered together book

collections, of which the best are Augustana and Michael Reese. The Department of Health has a library which is a cross between medical and commercial. Very unusual is the Library of the American Medical Association, which not only has its regular collection, but a remarkable index library. It lends periodicals to, and does reference work for, its 41,000 members throughout the country. All the medical libraries in Chicago are crowded for room, and many prospective donors are awaiting fireproof buildings before giving valuable collections. Chicago is the only large city where the medical profession has no home of its own, with libraries and assembly halls. Besides the John Crerar Library, Chicago needs another great medical library on the West Side near the hospitals with their 3000 patients, and the medical schools with their thousand students and several hundred professors.

Rev. J. F. Lyons, librarian of McCormick Theological Seminary Library, followed Miss Loomis. He surprised the audience, as he said he had found himself surprised, with the fact that Chicago with its suburbs has 14 theological institutions, more than any other city in the country, Philadelphia being second with eight. Mr. Lyons named the institutions, and said that all had libraries, for the study of theology from the Middle Ages has been absolutely dependent on collections of books. The largest collections in the Chicago institutions range from 10,000 to 42,000 volumes. At Evanston the Garrett Biblical Institute has 35,000 volumes, of which nearly one-half have come in the last three years at an expenditure of about \$1000 a year. This has been due to the new librarian, Rev. S. G. Ayers, for whom great admiration was expressed not only as an acquirer of books, but as a writer, an organizer, and administrator. With small appropriations and student help he has built up the library, reclassified, recataloged, and indexed sermon material and conference reports. McCormick Seminary has 42,000 volumes, housed in a hundred-thousand dollar building devoted exclusively to library purposes. Chicago Theological Seminary has the Hammond Library, from which 1400 volumes

have been moved since the graduate work was affiliated with the University of Chicago. There is some doubt as to the future of the library, but at present most of the books are at the old location. The Western Seminary (Protestant Episcopal) has 20,000 volumes. It has a special endowment for works on Egyptology, and has one of the best collections on that subject in the country. The Evangelical Lutheran Seminary Library at Maywood is the youngest of the seminary libraries of the city, but has 10,000 volumes. The University of Chicago has proved a magnet for theological institutions. In 1891 the Baptist Seminary from Morgan Park became a part; then Ryder Divinity School from Lombard College; then the Disciples Divinity School; and finally Chicago Theological Seminary (Congregational). The library for these is in Haskell Oriental Building, where there are 30,000 volumes under the care of W. L. Runyan, D.B. It is broader in outlook because of the several denominations connected with it, and may become the great theological library of the city. The Newberry Library has a collection of about 25,000 volumes on religion and church history. Mr. Lyons said that despite these libraries he would like to see another one, largely endowed, for the religious interests of Chicago and the whole West, which would send out books to ministers on their fields, who are unable to purchase them. The model for this is the General Theological Library in Boston.

Mr. F. W. Schenk of the University of Chicago spoke on the law libraries, indicating some of the interesting subjects one could find in them. He compared the needs of a lawyer of Coke's day, when Lord Coke complained of having to go through 100 volumes of reports and abridgments, to the needs of a lawyer of to-day, when the number of volumes needed for a workable library is at least 30,000. As the law librarian must know the contents, expert knowledge of the use of digests and indexes is indispensable. In Chicago the law libraries are very much of the same nature. These are the Ashland Block Law Library, consisting of about 5600 volumes of reports of Illinois and nearby states, primarily



for tenants in the building; the Chicago Bar Association, composed of younger lawyers, having in the Fort Dearborn building a library of 15,460 volumes and with dues of \$10.00; the Chicago Law Institute, on the 10th floor of the County Building, with 62,000 volumes and membership costing \$110.00, annual dues \$10; the Northwestern University Law Library, with over 42,000 volumes, including large and valuable collections on Continental and South American law; and the University of Chicago Law School Library, established in 1902, and now having 41,290 volumes. These libraries all contain reports of decisions of courts of last resort, laws and revisions, legal periodicals, treatises, and reports of individual trials. Their users are instructors, students, writers, lawyers, lay readers (*i. e.* sociological, economic, political science and historical investigators). In the Law Institute Library and Chicago Bar Association Library, lawyers are the chief users; students, instructors, writers, and lay investigators are permitted to use the libraries for a limited period. There is no public law collection in Chicago, although there is an excellent collection on Constitutional Law in the John Crerar Library, and about 210 titles on Constitutional Conventions in the Newberry Library. Chicago needs a public law library, for the use of the lawyer who is not a member of one of the private law libraries, and the lay investigator. Such a library could be obtained if a law were passed in Illinois, as has been passed recently in Georgia, providing for county law libraries.

"THE comparative financial statistics of cities under council and commission government, 1913 and 1915," just published by the U. S. Census Bureau shows that the per capita expenditures for libraries in cities governed by a mayor and council have decreased from 20c. to 19c., while in cities which have had the commission form of government they have increased from 12c. to 15c., and in cities which have changed from the mayor and council form in 1913 to the commission form in 1915 they have increased from 10 to 15c.

#### LESSONS FROM THE METHODS OF THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.\*

Ask ten different laymen what a Public Library is and see if you don't get ten different answers. If you think of a library in the same way that one man did when he called it "an institution which keeps books," then there is no parallel between the problems of the library and those of the Curtis Publishing Company, probably the most successful single distributor of literature in the world.

Upon looking over the reports turned in, the first thing I sought was the librarian's idea of what the library should be. So I read from one report touching upon this matter:

"The work of a librarian might be roughly classified under three heads. 1, Selecting books; 2, Classifying and cataloging books; 3, Circulating books. For the first two functions a librarian is supposed to be fully equipped under the general system of preparedness. But the last—"Aye, there's the rub." The problem still remains unsolved of bringing the people and the books together. Prof. Neystrom, in a paper read at a meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, made the following very just criticism. Public libraries are not a dividend paying proposition from a business standpoint. The machinery is there. The need for work is there, but somehow or other the two fail to connect. The place where they fail is in letting the people know about it and in creating interest where none now exists."

Now, if you can, imagine the library as a commercial proposition; something may be gained by considering the methods of the Curtis Publishing Company and the reasons for their use.

On the face of it the commercial proposition is a very simple one. You observe a market and you find something that the market wants. You let the market know what you have and then you supply what is demanded. Though a market based wholly upon public desire is not a very stable one, it is possible to stimulate public

\*Condensed from a paper read at the Atlantic City meeting, March 4, 1916, and based on reports sent in by five librarians in different parts of New Jersey.

desire and lead it along right lines (commercially speaking, along profitable lines) and thus add stability to it. If your market is based upon public need and you can stimulate desire, you have an ideal commercial situation.

The Curtis Publishing Company has tried, in its three publications, to create a product which fits the requirements of public desire and public need. Let us look briefly at the publications and see how the company has analyzed its market. First, there is the *Saturday Evening Post*, a paper which recognizes the American spirit of to-day—the commercial spirit, if you will, and the working of the success-germ. It contains articles on current topics written by the successful man whom everybody knows, and articles about men of the hour, but never about failures. Its fiction is stimulating from the standpoint of the success-lover, with a touch of sentiment occasionally. The editorials are not afraid to say what the editor thinks, but seldom "view with alarm." And please note this: The circulation is well over 2,000,000.

The *Ladies' Home Journal*, full of every conceivable kind of literature that the woman is supposed to want and need, became very progressive a short time ago, when it discovered that woman, too, was becoming progressive. Its circulation is now a million and three-quarters.

The *Country Gentleman* is a little ahead of its time, but is designed to satisfy a market which is just beginning to crystallize, and will undoubtedly be one of the instruments in creating a new class of citizen in this country. Let us call him the *commercial farmer*, a combination of the ordinary garden variety of farmer and the American business man. The circulation of this magazine at present is over a quarter million.

Do you see the first parallel? Has the library discovered its market? Has it the products to satisfy the public desire and meet the public need at the same time? I think we agree that it has. Then the "x" to our library problem is to determine how the public shall be led to find and use in the library the material waiting there.

The policy of the Curtis Company is

to have an organization that is personal and human, and above all things helpful to the community. Their problem is not only one of distribution but also one of promotion or growth; and in the expansion, their distinguishing method has been the combination of these two elements. One of their axioms is that they must take their printed matter to the reader, rather than expect the reader to find the periodical. In proof of this witness the army of boys covering every section of the city, and the free use of display space in drug stores and on news stands. Another axiom is that persistent and intelligent advertising is necessary to attract the attention of the reader and to acquaint him with the varied lines of thought presented in the publications; and finally, the articles in the publications themselves must be expressive of the thoughts and events of the moment.

There is no opportunity for the librarian who adopts the first principle of this policy, to relax satisfied with a slight increase in circulation, expecting the perfection of the service to advertise itself and bring the population in crowds to the library. One of the Curtis maxims is: "Merely to enjoy the patronage of present customers contributes nothing to increase your profits." Further study of their method of promotion shows that the library, to give service in proportion to the population, must create in every reachable person, not now a reader, a favorable attitude toward the library, and offer to each the appropriate literature found in the library. And here let us emphasize the Curtis insistence on the value of personal contact. The Curtis Company uses long range work only when it is not possible to do otherwise.

As one of the reports says: "When we have our book collection and staff well in hand to receive borrowers, then we may profitably consider the Curtis methods for intensive circulation cultivation, since they tell us that haphazard, hit-or-miss methods are out of date, and an attempt to cover the entire territory by a general plan without an analysis of the actual conditions by wards, is like shooting in the dark.

"They advise their agents, as a basis of

calculation, to take as a unit of production the city ward, or voting precinct, and ascertain the number of inhabitants in each unit, from which to estimate its maximum number of readers. They figure that one *Post* copy is sold to every 35 inhabitants, and from this they figure out what should be the net total circulation in each ward. We of the library profession may arrive at our average circulation per inhabitant and apply a similar policy. After we have ascertained the circulation possibilities of each ward or precinct, we should concentrate on those wards that promise the greatest circulation increase with the least effort.

"If the library sees any merit in the Curtis plan and purposes to follow it, it must have a complete list of the names and addresses of all the clubs, whether social or business, the lodges, societies and associations of different kinds in the city. If possible invite the clubs to use the committee room at the library for a meeting, after which introduce the members to the staff and to the various departments of the library; or seek a place on their program, if only for a few minutes, to show how the resources of the library may be applied to their interests. Through the school and its different avenues much interest may be created in the library and this contact is of especial value in placing the library before the public as one of the educational factors of the city."

Another angle on the same subject may be quoted from another report:

"We know that if we give a person the wrong book, one unsuited to the mentality or to the taste of that reader, he will not trust us again. Like the Curtis Company's graded school of salesmanship, we need a course of instruction for desk assistants in observation of people, in responsiveness and tact. Like them we want it to take no time from the day's work (in their case school, in ours, library routine). Might not an occasional talk along this line to the younger members of the staff be feasible and inspiring, and a few suggestions carefully thought out and typewritten, supplemented often enough not to become stereotyped? I take it for granted that the trained librarian makes few mistakes in

grading her borrowers, and can distinguish the reader of the *Cosmopolitan* from the devotees of the *Atlantic*, but most librarians must put apprentices and untrained assistants at the desk part of the time, and we all realize that to the borrower the person at the desk *is* the library, in manners, in policy and in intelligence."

In planning to make use of the boy as a distributing agent, the Curtis Company has spared no pains or expense necessary to study the child, his thought development, his play, work, schooling, environment and ambitions. They have found that 50 per cent. of our boys leave school under 14 years, and they have tried to find out what becomes of these boys. They have watched the degrading effect both on the employer and the boy, of continually hiring and firing untrained boys.

With the broader end in view of developing the boy, the Curtis League of Salesmen has been formed. This treats the boy as an individual. One of its aims is to teach thrift—to stop the American tendency to extravagance. It has a mailing list of one million boys which it now circularizes at the rate of fifty thousand per week. To each of these boys it advances the proposition that when the boy has sold three copies of each publication during a month, the company will deposit in any bank designated by the mother, one dollar. *Enclosed there is a circular to the mother.* Further still, there is a letter going out to bankers on this proposition, and circulars containing suggestions to banks on how to advertise for accounts of this sort.

Librarians complain that they haven't the support of the solid man in the community, and they haven't—not because the solid men haven't time or inclination to support them, but because these men do not see a definite picture of where the library belongs.

To whom would you imagine such people as Dr. P. P. Claxton of the Bureau of Education at Washington, Mrs. Frederick Schoff, president of the Mothers' Congress, F. K. Mathews, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America—would go in order to further their campaign to get the proper literature written for boys? They went, as a matter of course, to the Curtis Company.

In Germany you can find an expert vocational counsellor in every town. In this country not one man in ten thousand knows what the term means, though a little course of reading in the following books would give the fundamentals. The books should be in every library and their contents should be in the heads of librarians. "Vocational guidance," by J. Adams Puffer; "Education for efficiency," by Eugene Davenport; "Learning by doing," Edgar James Swift; "School credit for home work," L. R. Alderman; "All the children of all the people," Wm. Hawley Smith.

As to advertising for the library, let us read from one report:

"Too long librarians have lived on the traditions of the past, refusing to advertise lest the scholarly dignity wrapped about the libraries of former days vanish before the garish light of modern methods, and lest the profession of librarian require as much aggressive ability as is called forth in mercantile pursuits. The library must ever stand before the community for all the culture and refinement of learning, but we believe that this need not be impaired by persistent and intelligent advertising.

"In this connection one sentence from the Curtis system gives a good policy to follow. Rarely should you hesitate to include working men in any special advertising plan intended to reach readers.

"By frequently changed notices posted in work shops and factories with specially prepared lists placed near for distribution or inserted in the pay envelopes, the working men or women learn what the library has for them. It is astonishing how quickly the intelligent foreigner, ambitious for an education, whether Jew or Gentile, Swede or German, reads himself out of the sensational newspaper, out of cheap fiction in the less desirable periodicals, into better and more useful forms of literature. The library should take its part in all civic celebrations and in all conventions and campaigns looking towards the educational or social betterment of the community. We must have our plans arranged beforehand so that those interested in the campaign may be informed of the library's resources along the line, or of any timely articles of

peculiar interest to them in the current issues of the periodicals. At the time of the campaign have carefully prepared lists, briefly annotated, for distribution at the place of holding the meetings; and in the library have the books related to this subject placed out in view under a suggestive bulletin. The use of posters, book displays, etc., within the library has strong publicity value.

"With the resources of the Library at our command we should be able to place before readers the very latest information along all the lines of current interest, and to supplement this newly awakened interest in a given event or movement with its historic background. We must have our information up to date. This is especially necessary if we hope to gain the confidence of business men and serve them efficiently."

EDWARD M. STERLING.

#### SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY HOURS

An investigation of the practice in some of the leading libraries of the country as regards closing on Sundays and holidays, was made this past winter by George T. Settle of the Public Library of Louisville, Ky., and the resulting report was printed in the *Louisville Times*.

"The Louisville library is more liberal at present in Sunday and holiday hours than the majority of the libraries in the country," writes Mr. Settle. "The main building is open from 2 to 9:30 p. m. on Sundays and legal holidays during the year except Fourth of July and Christmas. The branches are open from 2 to 9 p. m. on Sundays and legal holidays during the year, except the Highland branch, which closes at 6 p. m. Sundays. All branches are closed on Fourth of July and Christmas.

"Two of the largest libraries in the country, including the main building and all branches, Philadelphia and Queens Borough, are closed all day on Sundays.

"The main buildings of three libraries, New York, Indianapolis and Cincinnati, are open all day on Sundays. The branches of each, however, are closed all day on Sundays. Five libraries are open on Sundays from 2 to 6, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh,



Syracuse, Atlanta and New Haven, but New Haven for eight months of the year only.

"Eight libraries are open on Sundays from 2 to 9, St. Louis, Detroit, Newark, Washington, Kansas City, Jersey City, Denver and Toledo.

"The Boston Library is open on Sundays from 12 noon to 10 p. m.; Cleveland, 1 to 9:30; Baltimore, for eight months of the year only, 2 to 7; Los Angeles, 1 to 9; Buffalo, 11 to 9; San Francisco, 1:30 to 5; Milwaukee, 1:30 to 5; Minneapolis, 2 to 10; Seattle, 2 to 10; Portland, 2 to 9:30; Worcester (Mass.), 1 to 9; Oakland, 2 to 5; Springfield (Mass.), 2 to 10.

"The branches of sixteen of the principal libraries in the country are closed all day on Sundays: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Newark, Washington, Queens Borough, Seattle, Jersey City, Denver, New Haven, Toledo, Atlanta and Springfield.

"Cleveland has fifteen branches, some of which are closed and some of which are open, and at different hours according to the local needs. Detroit has thirteen branches; only one, the East Side Jewish branch, is open on Sundays.

"The branch libraries in the following five cities are open on Sundays from 2 to 6: Brooklyn, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Portland and Syracuse.

"The branch libraries in the following four cities are open on Sundays from 2 to 9: Boston, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Rochester.

"The branch libraries in San Francisco are open on Sundays from 1:30 to 5; Cincinnati, 1:30 to 6; Indianapolis, 3 to 6; Worcester, 2:30 to 6, and Oakland, 2 to 5.

"The main buildings of the following seven large libraries are closed on all legal holidays during the year: Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Queens Borough and Oakland.

"The branches of the following fourteen large libraries are closed on all legal holidays during the year: Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Newark, Cincinnati, Seattle, Jersey City, Portland, Worcester, Oakland and Springfield.

"The main building and branches of the

New York Public Library in Carnegie buildings are open on all legal holidays from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Brooklyn, 2 to 6 p. m.; St. Louis, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. except Christmas, 2 to 6 p. m., and Fourth of July, 9 to 6 p. m. Cleveland main library is open on legal holidays 1 to 9:30 p. m. Some branches are open and some are closed, according to local needs. Detroit main library and branches are open from 2 to 9 p. m. except Fourth of July and Christmas, when all buildings are closed all day. The Baltimore main library is open from 2 to 7 except Fourth of July and Christmas, when it is closed all day. The Baltimore branches are closed all day on all holidays. The Pittsburgh main library and branches are open from 2 to 6 p. m. except Christmas, Fourth of July and Memorial day. Los Angeles main library is open from 1 to 9. The branches are open from 2 to 6 except on January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving and December 25, when all buildings are closed all day. The Buffalo main library is open from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m., but all branches are closed all day. The Newark main library building is open from 2 to 9 p. m. on legal holidays, but all branches are closed all day. The Washington main library is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and the branches special hours, but all libraries are closed all day Christmas and Fourth of July.

"The Minneapolis main library is open on holidays from 2 to 10, and branches 2 to 9. Kansas City main library and branches are open the regular hours, except Christmas and July 4, when all buildings are closed all day. Queens Borough main library is closed on all legal holidays; some branches are open from 9 to 12, noon, and some 9 to 9. Seattle main library is open from 2 to 10, and branches closed all day on legal holidays. Jersey City main library is open from 2 to 9 p. m. except on Christmas and Fourth of July, when it is closed all day. All branches are closed all day on all holidays. Portland main library is open from 2 to 9:30 except Christmas, when it is open from 2 to 6, and July 4, when it is closed all day. All branches are closed all day on legal holidays. Indianapolis main library is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on



all holidays, and branches 3 to 6 p. m., except New Year's day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas, when all buildings are closed all day. The Denver main building is open from 2 to 9 p. m., and the branch libraries are closed all day. Worcester main building is open from 9 a. m. to 9:30, branch libraries closed all day. New Haven main library and branches are open from 2 to 6 p. m.; Syracuse main library and branches, 2 to 6, except Thanksgiving, Christmas, Fourth of July and Easter, when all buildings are closed all day. Rochester branches are open from 2 to 9 p. m.; Toledo main library is open from 2 to 9, except Fourth of July, Christmas and Thanksgiving, when it is closed all day; Atlanta main library is open from 2 to 6 except Christmas, New Year's day, April 26, July 4 and Thanksgiving. Branches are closed all day on holidays. Springfield main library is open from 9 to 10 p. m., but branches are closed all day."

As a result of this report, the library board has decided that henceforth the main building shall be open from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., on all holidays except Christmas and the Fourth of July; and on Sundays, for reference use, from 2 to 9:30 p. m., the children's room closing at 6. Branches, daily, including all legal holidays but Christmas and the Fourth of July, 2 p. m. to 9 p. m., except Western Colored branch, which will be open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. On Sundays this branch will be open from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m., while the other branches will close at 6.

#### FURTHER REGULATION OF BOOK IMPORTATIONS

SINCE Dr. Putnam, of the Library of Congress, issued his circular letter, dated Feb 12, 1916, with reference to the importation of books from certain belligerent countries, the following requirements have been added by the British Foreign Office:

(1) In each application the precise number of volumes applied for, the value of each, and the total value is to be furnished.

(2) In all applications the name is to be given of the shipping agent at Rotterdam, by whom the shipment is to be forwarded.

(3) All applications are to be in *quadruplicate* instead of in triplicate.

From applications returned for correction, it would appear that only publications in the German language are intended to be covered.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF HILVERSUM, HOLLAND

THE summarized statement of Dutch library resources printed in the January number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, useful in itself, has served also to stimulate one librarian, at least, to send us a more detailed description of one of the libraries there mentioned. Miss Olena Mühlenfeld, the librarian of the Public Library of Hilversum, near Amsterdam, has written an interesting description of her library and has accompanied it with a photograph of its newspaper and magazine reading room, which latter we are reproducing as a frontispiece for this issue. While Amsterdam itself still lacks a public library, there are four in its vicinity in the towns of Zaandam, Weesp, Bussum and Hilversum, and it is in the latter town that Miss Mühlenfeld has been doing splendid work.

"Hilversum has 34,326 inhabitants, of whom about 11,000 are Roman Catholics, who, as a rule, do not make use of a public library. The library has 1745 members belonging to every class and station. There is no other large library in the community. The collection of books consists of 21,773 volumes, comprising standard works in the different branches of human learning, many fine works on art, and the best books of fiction. In 1915, 4815 volumes were lent out, 65 per cent. of which were works of fiction.

"Besides its books, a large place is given to reproductions of works of art—pictures, drawings, etchings, etc.—from the Flemish Dutch, Belgian, English, French, Italian, Spanish and Swiss schools, Japanese woodcuts, Greek works of sculpture, and works of architecture in various countries and periods. These reproductions are mounted on cardboard and arranged after schools and periods in so-called 'sheaves'; 129 of these sheaves being at present in our possession, with about 80 reproductions in each of them. The pictures are exhibited, under

glass, on low book-cases in the lending department and in frames in the reading room, being changed once a fortnight. Portraits are also collected, and for lovers of coins there is an interesting collection of reproductions of coins, arranged after countries and times.

"With all these collections it is not to be wondered at that exhibitions are a feature among the library activities, the more so, as there is a room at hand for exhibition purposes, and from the date of opening, Dec 10, 1910, several exhibitions have been held each year, including reproductions of the works of Rembrandt; an exhibition of technical works; a holiday exhibition, showing guides to different places in Holland and abroad, maps, views, etc.; a Goethe exhibition, including works on and by Goethe, portraits, bibliographies, etc.; reproductions of the work of Flemish painters; Japanese wood-cuts, works of art, china, etc.; a library exhibit in honor of the fifth anniversary of the library was shown Dec 10, 1915, and on exhibition were statistics, photographs of the Hilversum and other public libraries in Holland, best books, pictures, etc. These exhibitions, which are free to everybody, are appreciated by a great many persons.

"Our library is a free access one. The manuscript catalog in use is the sheaf catalog. The kinds are: The alphabetical catalog of authors; the systematical catalog (with subject index); a biographical one and a title catalog for the novels.

"The color of the paper has special significance, white paper being the ordinary color, gray is used for articles in periodicals, blue for biographies, and green for standard works. On brown paper are cataloged those books which are not to be found in the library, but which are in the possession of inhabitants of Hilversum, who are so kind as to lend them to any member of the Public Library who may be in want of them. In this way we have access to some fine private collections, as one on Goethe, Michael Angelo, on works of architecture, French literature, etc. The classification is a modification of the Dewey decimal system."

## THE LUXURY OF TELLING THE TRUTH

"THERE was a hustling western city which planned to hold a great international exposition," writes "The Librarian" in the *Boston Transcript*. "(This was years ago.) The managers of the show wrote letters to many of the great ones of the earth, asking them to express their opinions, 'to utter a few appropriate sentiments,' about expositions in general and the coming exposition in Grandopolis in particular.

"Mr. Gladstone was appealed to, and he wrote a letter to say that he was delighted to hear the news; expositions, he declared, had a wonderful educational and civilizing effect. Lord Salisbury wrote to say that he was pleased to know of the exposition—such things, he said, made for universal peace and the comity of nations. Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author of the 'Bab ballads' and the operas, was also asked to 'write a few lines.' He wrote as follows:

"Gentlemen—I have received the news that there is to be an exposition in Grandopolis with a calmness bordering upon complete indifference."

"Lucky man, he was in a position where he did not have to bluff, where he could enjoy the luxury of telling the truth. It is a luxury in which many librarians wish they could more often indulge. Dependent, as their libraries are frequently, upon the favor of politicians, and municipal councils, it is essential for them to offend nobody. So they must become polite liars, when they would prefer to be brutal truth-tellers.

"Take a case. Practically every public librarian in the land receives a good many letters like this:

"Dear Sir—I have to prepare a paper for a club reading of about an hour's length, on 'The influence of oriental poetry upon the modern Russian realists.' I am not very familiar with oriental poetry (tho' I have read the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam) and I know practically nothing about Russian literature.

"I have no doubt that you can tell me of some good article, or a bright and interesting essay, on this subject, which will be just what I want.

"Hoping you will oblige, and thanking you in advance, I am

Yours very truly,

"(MRS.) WOOLBY Highbrow.

"P. S. I hope to hear from you with the least possible delay, as I have to have the paper ready for day after to-morrow at 2 P. M.

"What does the wretched librarian do? Of course, he does the dishonest and polite thing. He sends her a few books, if he has them, on oriental poetry, and on Russian realism, and abandons Mrs. Highbrow and her hearers to their fate.

"There was a librarian once who rebelled at this kind of thing, and though he had to hold his rebellions in secret, he enjoyed them nevertheless. After he had despatched his note of polite humbug, he used to compose the one which he knew he really ought to send if he had the courage. It was something like this:

"Dear Madam—I have received your letter in which you ask me to aid and abet you in a fraudulent act. You admit that you know next to nothing about either oriental or Russian literature. There is nothing shameful about this. But you unblushingly announce your intention to talk to a roomful of people, and only two days hence, on this subject, and you ask me to furnish you with some books out of which you can crib (in plain English: steal) whole paragraphs of information, which you will retail as your own, or at any rate, as the result of your research. Do you realize the full extent of your dishonesty? Are you further aware that this is a bluff upon your part, since you are pretending to be interested in a subject which has never attracted your attention up to this moment? Do you also see that you are making similar bluffers out of your audience?

"Will I oblige you with a 'bright and interesting essay' on your subject? Not by a long shot. No, ma'am. But I have done better. I have told you the truth. I hope it will have its effect.

"Yours very truly,

"A. TURNING WORM, *Librarian.*"

#### CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GRANTS—MARCH, 1916

##### ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Arcadia, Neb. (village and township) . . . . .	\$7,000
Blair, Neb. . . . .	10,000
Boyne City, Mich. . . . .	15,000
Britt, Iowa (town and township) . . . . .	8,000
Chouteau County (Fort Benton), Mont. . . . .	15,000
Chula Vista, Cal. . . . .	10,000
Clear Lake, Iowa . . . . .	8,500

Dawson, Minn. . . . .	9,000
Fortville Town and Vernon Township, Ind. . . . .	10,000
Gainesville, Fla. . . . .	10,000
Granby, Mass. . . . .	5,000
Greenfield, Mo. . . . .	8,000
Hardin, Mont. . . . .	7,500
La Porte, Ind. . . . .	27,500
Lawton, Okla. . . . .	20,000
Loup City, Neb. (city and township) . . . . .	8,000
Reinbeck, Iowa . . . . .	6,000
Salt Lake City, Utah (branch building) . . . . .	15,000
Sparta, Mich. (village and township) . . . . .	10,000
Tell City, Ind. . . . .	10,000
Verona, N. J. . . . .	11,000
Williamsport Town and Washington Township, Ind. . . . .	8,000
Williamstown, Mich. . . . .	8,000
	<hr/> \$246,500

##### INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Sioux City, Iowa (branch building) . . . . .	\$10,000
Somerville, Mass. (branch building) . . . . .	18,000
	<hr/> \$28,000

##### ORIGINAL GIFTS—CANADA

Merritton, Ontario, Canada . . . . .	\$7,000
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#### CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

THE United States Civil Service Commission has announced a competitive examination, open to men only, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 17, 1916, for the position of assistant librarian in the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, at a salary ranging from \$1200 to \$1440 per annum. At least one year's training in a library school, or one year's experience in actual library work in a library where modern methods are employed is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. It is desired to secure a person who has had the equivalent of a four years' scientific or technical course in a college or university of good standing, who is familiar with the standard and current scientific and technical literature, and who has a knowledge of

the general principles of library cataloging and classification.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Library economy, 20 points; Bibliography, including cataloging and indexing, 20 points; French, German, or Spanish (translations from one of these languages into English) 20 points; Technical education, training and experience, 40 points.

Applicants must be 20 years or over in age. Applications should be made at once on form 1312, which may be obtained from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board, Room 406, Berger Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

#### "THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVEL"

PEOPLE often talk of "the great American novel,"—an imaginary book which they fancy will be written some day. The idea, apparently, is that a genius will create a novel so typical of this country and its people that it will stand as a final expression of American life. Between the covers of one book he will place characters which all of us will recognize as our fellow-countrymen; he will set them in surroundings which will seem as familiar as home.

Of course, this can never be done. The one great English novel, or the one great French novel has never been written; and if countries smaller and more homogeneous than ours cannot be summed up in a single work, how can we expect one book to typify American life with all its extraordinary variety? A book which might describe a New England village with absolute fidelity would have little relation to the cosmopolitan aspects of New York and Chicago. What might be surprisingly faithful to South Carolina would be foreign to the Northwest. New Orleans and St. Paul are both American, but a novel dealing exclusively with one of them would not be accepted by the other as typical of the national spirit. If the man from New York or Boston is sometimes indifferent or contemptuous about "the West" (wherever that may be) so the Westerner is convinced

that his is "God's country," and that there is no virtue east of the Alleghanies.

The great American novel, then, seems to expand into a small library of books. To find America in fictitious literature one must read different writers for each section. A list could be made out,—though instantly the writers of short stories have to be called upon. There are not novelists enough to go around. Many readers would declare that Miss Mary Wilkins's stories of New England are the best representatives for that section, as are O. Henry's for New York. It would be hard to name anyone who has adequately described the South of today. But the South before and during the Civil War is seen—through a golden haze of romance—in Thomas Nelson Page's books. No one name is quickly suggested in connection with any part of the great Western country, until California recalls Bret Harte. But the California which he wrote about vanished many years ago—some people say it never existed at all. And he, like the other three, is primarily a writer of short stories, not a novelist.

There are, perhaps, two pre-eminent American novels. But one of them owes its distinction to its artistic excellence, the other to its historical importance. They are Hawthorne's "Scarlet letter" and Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's cabin." As the supreme work of a remarkable imaginative genius there are very likely some critics who would say that Hawthorne's book is the one American novel. But inasmuch as it is a study of the Puritan conscience, true only of an early period of our history and in a small community, it is certainly not national in the sense of our discussion. The truth of "Uncle Tom's cabin" is often vehemently denied; its artistic merit also is doubtful. It is important, however, as one of the most effective "purpose novels" not only of America, but of the world.

If there is a type of character typically American it seems to be the "self-made man," the man who with few advantages has risen by his own efforts to prosperity and eminence. Such a character has been described by one distinguished novelist,—*"The rise of Silas Lapham,"* by W. D.

Howells. In a lesser degree, and dealing with its unpleasant aspects, the same theme has been ably treated in Robert Herrick's "Memoirs of an American." Still more recently, Booth Tarkington, in "The turmoil," has used a similar character to illustrate America's sad awakening to the fact that commercial success and "bigness" are often only Dead Sea fruit. The self-made man, from a cheerful point of view, is portrayed in the humorous and popular story called "David Harum," by E. N. Westcott.

American political life has been described in two admirable novels,—"The Honorable Peter Stirling" by P. L. Ford, and "Coniston" by Winston Churchill. Defects in our national character have been arraigned in two excellent works of social satire,—one, a painful transcript of fashionable life in the great cities, "The house of mirth" by Edith Wharton; and the other, "Unleavened bread," by Robert Grant, a biting commentary upon politics, upon commercial affairs, but especially upon the half-educated woman of vague ambitions and faulty character.

A vivid picture of the old Southwest, with a combination of romance, realism, and humor, and a power in the delineation of character only attainable by a great genius, is in Mark Twain's Mississippi River story—"Huckleberry Finn." The Western cattle-puncher lives in "The Virginian" by Owen Wister. Finally, "Nathan Burke" by Mary S. Watts, is a story of Ohio at the period of the Mexican War, which contains many of the elements of a representative American novel.

It is a mistake to deplore the condition of American fiction. There have been greater writers, but never at one time in this country a more worthy group of novelists than Winston Churchill, Booth Tarkington, Owen Wister, Jack London, Robert Herrick, Mrs. Wharton and last but certainly not least, Mrs. Watts.—From *Branch Library News*, of the New York Public Library.

"No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and happiest of the children of men."—Langford.

## A PRIMER OF LITERATURE

What is the Literature of to-day?

Fiction.

How is Fiction divided?

Into Historical Novels and Nature Books.

What is a Historical Novel?

One that shows no trace of History or of Novelty.

What is a Nature Book?

A volume of misinformation about animals.

What are the best-selling books?

Those which sell the best people.

What is a Magazine?

A small body of Literature entirely surrounded by advertisements.

Why is a comic paper so called?

Because it's so funny that anybody buys it.

What is a Critic?

A Critic is a man who writes about the books he doesn't like.

What is a Minor Poet?

A poet not yet twenty-one years of age.

What is a Major Poet?

There isn't any.

What is a Publisher?

A man who is blamed if a book doesn't sell, and ignored if it does.

What makes a book a phenomenal success?

Much bad, much pad, and much ad.

—CAROLYN WELLS, in *Metropolitan Magazine*.

## American Library Association

### PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The publicity committee of the A. L. A. has been sending out the following circular letter:

Charles A. Dana once said: "It is not news if a dog bites a man, but it is news if a man bites a dog." If a man goes into a library, usually it is not news. But if a library goes into a man—

The A. L. A. publicity committee wants to hear about it. It plans to begin the publication of a quarterly "American Library Press Bulletin" for the use of newspapers in all parts of the country. This will be an attempt to interpret in news form all the good things being done by American and Canadian libraries. Your co-operation is absolutely necessary.

Please send regularly to the chairman of the committee, Mr. W. H. Kerr, Emporia, Kansas, your

- Bulletin,
- Book lists,
- Advertising leaflets,
- Posters,
- Reports,
- Clippings of library items, etc.

Send two copies of each in addition to any that you may have been sending to Mr. Kerr's library. The material will be divided among the members of the committee according to the special duties agreed upon.



The committee in full is: W. H. Kerr, State Normal School Library, Emporia, Kansas; C. H. Compton, Public Library, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. E. C. Earl, Connersville, Ind.; F. C. Hicks, Columbia University Library, New York; S. H. Ranck, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. E. Rush, Public Library, Des Moines, Iowa; J. L. Wheeler, Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio; W. F. Yust, Public Library, Rochester, N. Y. The committee will welcome suggestions.

#### ASBURY PARK CONFERENCE THE PROGRAM

The Asbury Park program is not yet quite out of its tentative stage and, therefore, information about it cannot be considered as definite and final, but certain features seem sufficiently assured for the program committee to speak of with some degree of confidence. It will be seen, however, that President Plummer has arranged a timely and practical series of sessions that are sure to be productive of permanent results.

There will be five general sessions and the central theme, or keynote, will be "Democracy and education." Miss Plummer will deliver the "Presidential address" at the first session on Monday evening, June 26. Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, will greet the association on behalf of the local committee and New Jersey librarians, and a reception given by the New Jersey Public Library Commission and New Jersey Library Association will follow in the ballrooms of the New Monterey.

Among the speakers at subsequent sessions from outside our own ranks are: Robert Gilbert Welsh, formerly head of Scribner's library department and now dramatic critic of the *New York Telegram*, who will discuss "Democracy in the modern drama"; Jessie B. Rittenhouse, author and critic, on "The new poetry as an expression of democracy"; John Jay Chapman, well known author, on "Children's reading"; Mary Ogden White, on "Democracy in modern fiction"; and John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society, who will speak on some aspect of work with foreigners.

From our own membership the following papers will be presented: "How democracy educates itself," by Arthur E. Bostwick, of St. Louis Public Library; "Leadership through learning," by William W. Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan; "Municipal retrenchment and the public library," by Frederick C. Hicks, of Columbia University Library; "How Canada supports her free libraries," by E. A. Hardy, of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Library Association; "Analysis of library legislation," by W. H. Brett, of Cleveland; and a paper on publicity outside the library, by J. L.

Wheeler, librarian of the Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library.

Miss Mabel Wilkinson, of Greeley, Colo., will speak on "Establishing libraries under difficulties," being her personal experiences in organizing county libraries in Colorado and Wyoming. At one of the evening sessions Mr. Faxon will show slides of past conferences and prominent association figures.

There will be a symposium on the work of the circulation department in its relations with the public. Miss Edith Tobitt, of Omaha; Miss Catherine Van Dyne, of Newark; Paul M. Paine, of Syracuse, and others will participate.

There will be two meetings of the Council. Among the subjects to be considered are: "The Americanization of the foreign born," with Albert Shiels, of the New York Department of Education; H. H. Wheaton, of the U. S. Bureau of Education; J. Maud Campbell, of the Massachusetts Library Commission, and John Foster Carr as participants; the plans of the French Social and Civic Alliance for the establishment of free public libraries in France after the war and how American librarians can aid in this worthy enterprise; the relation of the librarian and the library buyer to the publisher and bookseller, discussed by W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, and a question box on ventilation and heating of library buildings, conducted by Samuel H. Ranck, of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Each of the sections and affiliated societies will hold one or more sessions. Their programs are not yet in the hands of the A. L. A. program committee.

#### ENTERTAINMENT AND AMUSEMENT

On Monday evening after the program a reception will be given to the association by the New Jersey Public Library Commission and the New Jersey Library Association.

Thursday afternoon will be devoted to a trip by special train to Princeton, where we will be the guests of the university and of Mr. M. Taylor Pyne, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission.

Friday afternoon after the program a two hours' automobile drive up the coast will be given by the Asbury Park Chamber of Commerce.

As a result of special efforts on the part of Mayor Hetrick and the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent citizens, Pryor's Band will begin its engagement a week earlier than originally contracted for, expressly that it may be at Asbury Park the week of our conference. All music-loving members of the

association will keenly appreciate this very signal courtesy.

The hotel orchestra will play every evening for informal dancing.

There are excellent tennis courts close by the New Monterey, canoeing and boating in Deal Lake, three or four minutes' walk distant; golf at a neighboring country club, and bath houses close to the hotels.

The local committee will compile a booklet on "What to Do at Asbury Park," which will be distributed at headquarters.

#### HOTELS—RATES AND RESERVATIONS

Headquarters will be at the New Monterey Hotel and Columbia Hotel, across the street from each other. Auxiliary hotels providing for probable overflow, three of which offer lower rates than headquarters, and all of which are in close proximity, are the following: The Thedford, the Fenimore, The Seabreeze and The Brunswick. There are a multitude of hotels in Asbury Park. Those selected for our use are known personally to the local committee and every effort has been made to choose those which will provide satisfactory service and give "value received." The committee have also, of course, selected those which are located in fairly close proximity to the two headquarters' hotels. The rates per day offered by these hotels, all on the American plan, for week of conference, are as follows:

##### *New Monterey* (capacity 609; exclusive use):

Two persons in double room fitted with double bed, hot and cold running water, \$3.50 each.

Same, but with twin beds, \$4.00 each.

Two persons in double room with twin beds and private bath, \$4.50 each.

Two rooms with private bath between and occupied by four persons, \$4.00 each.

For a party of six, eight or ten, occupying a suite of rooms all communicating and having access to one private bath, \$4.00 each.

There are forty rooms in this hotel large enough to accommodate three or four single beds. Congenial parties of intimate friends can be made up if desired to occupy these.

##### *Columbia* (capacity 300; exclusive use):

Two in double room, hot and cold running water, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each, according to location of room.

One in single room, hot and cold water, \$4.00.

Two in double room with private bath, \$4.50 each.

Four in two communicating double rooms, with private bath between, \$4.50 each.

##### *Thedford* (capacity 120; exclusive use if needed; nearly opposite Columbia):

Two in room, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 each, according to size and location of room.

One in room, \$2.50 to \$3.00 each.

##### *Fenimore* (capacity 250, can accommodate 150 A. L. A. members; five and one-half blocks from New Monterey):

Two in double room without private bath \$2.50 and \$3.00 each.

One in room \$2.50 and upwards, according to location and size of room.

Two in double room, twin beds, private bath, \$3.50 each.

##### *Seabreeze* (can accommodate 75 A. L. A. members; diagonally opposite New Monterey and across street

from Columbia; unobstructed view of ocean):

One in room \$2.50, or \$15.00 per week.

Two in room \$2.25 each, or \$14.00 per week.

No rooms with private bath.

##### *Brunswick* (can accommodate 150 A. L. A. members; three blocks from New Monterey; near the ocean):

Two in room without private bath, \$3.50 and \$4.00 each.

One in room without private bath \$4.00.

Two in room with private bath \$4.50 each.

One in room with private bath \$5.00.

Reservations for rooms at all the above-named hotels will be in charge of Mr. Sherman O. Dennis, manager New Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., and applications should be addressed directly to him. *Bookings for rooms will be made on and after May 15,* and in order that all may have an absolutely equal opportunity the ruling has been made, as on previous similar occasions, that applications made for rooms in advance of May 15 will be considered as having been received on that date.

Members of the local committee will be in Asbury Park the greater part of the time bookings are being made, and will advise and co-operate with Mr. Dennis in this work. The New Monterey has a New York office at 8 West 40th street, where the manager or his representative will be pleased to meet any wishing to confer personally with him.

Those wishing to room together, or having preference as to room-mate, should so state when applying for reservation. State clearly and definitely name of hotel desired, and price you wish to pay. If full name is not signed, letter should state whether the writer is a man or a woman.

The New Monterey has a small number of single rooms regarding which information can be had from the manager, but in order that as many as possible may be quartered at this hotel it will be necessary in most cases to assign two persons to a room. Twin beds can be provided in nearly all cases when requested.

There are in addition to the hotels scores of very comfortable boarding houses. Information regarding some of these may be had from Miss Josephine Porter, or Miss Adeline Pratt, members of local committee and librarian and assistant librarian, respectively, of the Asbury Park Public Library.

#### MEETINGS

General sessions will be held in the Auditorium in the open square, just across the street from the New Monterey. Meetings of sections and affiliated societies will be held in parlors of New Monterey and Columbia, and some of the larger section meetings in the Auditorium. The librarian and trustees of the Asbury Park Library have very kindly placed

at our disposal the auditorium in the library, and the offer will be gratefully accepted if it is necessary to hold meetings outside the zone of the headquarters' hotels.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

There will be plenty of space in New Monterey Hotel for exhibition by publishers, booksellers and others who handle commodities of interest to librarians. For space and rates application should be made direct to Mr. Dennis, manager of the New Monterey.

Banks at Asbury Park have signified their willingness to cash personal checks for members of the association who identify themselves by their membership badge.

The travel committee will make a separate statement regarding transportation matters. It may be well, however, to give added emphasis here to one point. *North Asbury Park* station is nearer to all the aforementioned hotels than *Asbury Park* station. Tickets reading to *Asbury Park* are good also to *North Asbury*, about six-tenths of a mile further north. All baggage should be checked to *Asbury Park* (as conditions are not adequate for handling it at *North Asbury Park*), but members should alight at *North Asbury*. Baggage checks will be surrendered to porters on arrival at hotels so it will be unnecessary to look after one's own baggage at the station.

GEORGE B. UTLEY.

#### TRAVEL COMMITTEE

To the preliminary travel notices printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for April (p. 279) may be added some details concerning the special travel parties.

A personally conducted party from Chicago and the Middle West will be arranged by Mr. John F. Phelan, of the Chicago Public Library. A Pullman train will be run from Chicago to *North Asbury Park* without change, leaving Chicago over the Pennsylvania R. R., Sunday, June 25, at 3 p. m., due at *North Asbury Park* about 5 p. m., Monday, June 26, allowing a 2½-hour visit to Harrisburg, Pa., en route. Deposits to cover cost of Pullman berths should be sent to Mr. Phelan.

From New England Mr. F. W. Faxon will conduct a party, via the Providence Line boat from Providence to New York, and thence by Sandy Hook boat to Atlantic Highlands, only 40 minutes from *Asbury Park* by rail. Leave Boston, South Station, probably at 6.05 p. m., Sunday, June 25, Mansfield, 6.46, Attleborough, 6.57, arriving at Providence Line dock in Providence at 7.20. Steamer (probably the *Providence*) will sail at 7.30 p. m., due in New York City at 7 a. m., Pier no. 14, foot of

Fulton St. Sandy Hook steamer leaves from Pier no. 10, foot of Cedar St. (two blocks from Providence Line dock) at 9.15 a. m., due at Atlantic Highlands at 10.28, where the short train trip will commence, reaching *North Asbury Park* at about 11.05 a. m., Monday, June 26.\* These times are subject to change, as the summer schedules are not yet available. Verify before buying tickets.

The Providence Line to New York is the same class of service as the Fall River Line, and has been chosen as more convenient to the greater number of persons. Staterooms (containing upper berth and double lower berth in each) cost \$2.00 outside, and \$1.00 inside, accommodating one or two persons. Members of the party will buy their own excursion tickets, but will send money for stateroom, or half stateroom if roommate is desired, on the Providence boat, to Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston, Mass., before June 1.

Tickets reading via boat lines to *North Asbury Park* may be used for return all-rail as far as New York without extra cost, and by rail, New York to Boston, on payment of \$1.25 extra, either at time of purchase or at Grand Central station, New York City, returning.

Each piece of checked baggage will cost 50c. for New York transfer. These transfer cards may be purchased at time of purchase of ticket, and used in checking baggage to destination. Those leaving from Boston and vicinity may purchase tickets at 248 Washington St., or at South Station.

The round-trip rates tabulated on page 280 of the April *JOURNAL* are correct with one change. The 16-day coach excursion round-trip rate of \$12.00 on the Pennsylvania road is only good leaving Thursday, June 22. If Pullman is used the rate is \$14 plus the Pullman fare.

There will be no post-conference trip this year, and no personally conducted parties will be planned returning, but the travel committee will make reservations for any wishing to return together, and will be glad to give all information required.

F. W. FAXON, *Chairman*,

83 Francis St., Fenway, Boston, Mass.

C. H. BROWN,

26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. F. PHELAN,

78 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

\*As no special party will be arranged from New York City, owing to the shortness of the trip, any members desiring to join with the New England party on the 9.15 boat, will be more than welcome. No registration needed.

## SCHOOL LIBRARY SECTION

The following is the tentative program, subject to changes of the School Library Section of the American Library Association at the Asbury Park convention:

*First Session. Thursday evening, June 29:*

*Topic:* The national campaign for better school libraries.

The importance of the school library in modern education. James Fleming Hasic, Chicago College, Chicago, Ill., Normal.

The school library situation in the south. Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

*Symposium:* How can we further the school library movement?

What the college and university can do. Azariah S. Root, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

How the public library can help in developing effective high school libraries. Henry E. Legler, Chicago Public Library.

What the public library can do for grade and rural school libraries. Effie L. Power, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Orpha Maud Peters, Public Library, Gary, Ind.

What a department of education can do for school libraries of a city. Claude G. Leland, superintendent of school libraries, New York City.

*Second Session. Saturday afternoon, 2-5 p. m.:*

2-3 Business meeting. Election of officers. Reports of committees.

3-5 Round table conference on normal and elementary school libraries. Conducted by Nancy I. Thompson, State Normal School, Newark, N. J.

3-5 Round table conference of high school librarians. Conducted by Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

There will be an exhibit of normal and high school library work, photographs of rooms, plans, outlines of instruction, reading lists, illustrative material, etc.

## Library Organizations

## NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association was held on Thursday evening, Apr 6. On the invitation of Mrs. A. L. Robinson, the meeting was held in the committee room of the Texas Company, Whitehall Building. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Williamson, and in the absence of the secretary the minutes were read by Miss Glenn and approved, with the exception of a point raised by Miss Frick, who pointed out that the New York Special Libraries Association is an independent organization, and not a Manhattan branch of the Special Libraries Association.

As Miss Morgan, chairman of the committee on duplicates, was absent, Miss Douglass, librarian of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, reported that a plan was under consideration and details would be given at a subsequent meeting.

Miss Glenn reported that the union list of periodicals in financial libraries, which had been proposed at the previous meeting, had

been started by the Library of the American Bankers Association, and was then in the hands of the librarian of the Federal Reserve Library. Card entries for periodicals, year-books and other serials were made for the A. B. A. collection and will be added to by each library in turn, the cards eventually to be returned to the American Bankers Library Association for editing and filing, with the matter of publishing the list to be decided later. It was generally agreed that the question of inter-library loan of material would be optional with each library, although as much co-operation as possible would be desired.

Dr. Williamson then announced that at the next meeting of the association, to be held on Wednesday, May 17, the annual election of officers would be held, and appointed, as a nominating committee, Miss Wallace, chairman, Miss Smiley and Miss Dawson.

Mrs. Robinson, of the Texas Company, was called on for her paper on the "Indexing and handling of commercial files," but only briefly outlined her filing problem and asked for discussion as to how much indexing and cross-referencing was necessary with a commercial file. The discussion covered methods of arranging correspondence when first received in the morning; files outside the main filing room; definition of the term "files"; the form in which mail should be received by the filing department from other departments; the time limit which should be established for having mail sent in to be filed; and ways and means of checking missing letters.

Miss Dobbins opened a discussion of the relative value of vertical files and pamphlet boxes for pamphlets, by outlining the problem of the Library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which is shortly to move into new quarters, where space is at a premium and the expediency of putting certain pamphlet material on shelves, is under consideration. Miss Frick, Dr. Williamson and Miss Ball contributed the experience of their respective libraries in assigning special sets of class numbers for pamphlets and putting them on the shelves in pamphlet boxes; in putting pamphlets on the shelves without protecting them with boxes, and in putting them on the shelves classified by means of the colored band system used by the Newark Library.

Miss Marjorie Strong then described the educational work of the Alexander Hamilton Institute and the relation of the library to its educational correspondence courses in business and finance.

Miss Pugsley talked on the work of an



export library, and told of the special collections of maps, directories and customs tariffs in the library of the National Manufacturers Association, the methods of classification and cataloging which had been used, and the pamphlet digest of trade-mark laws which the association has recently published.

Miss Ball told of the experience of the Newark Business Library with a collection of about 5000 trade catalogs which had been given up because of the difficulty in keeping it down to date and the slight use which was made of it. In response to questions as to the arrangement of such material, Miss Ball spoke on trade literature in general, the difficulties of collecting it, the value of the list of copyright entries as a clue to new publications, and told of the list of directories and other business material in the business branch of the Newark Public Library, which is being printed by the H. W. Wilson Company.

Prior to the meeting, the filing room of the Texas Company was open to visitors and blanks and forms used by business libraries were on exhibition. There was an attendance of 73.

MARIAN GLENN, *Secretary pro tem.*

#### NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The North Carolina Library Association held its tenth annual meeting at Gastonia, April 12 and 13.

The first meeting was held on the evening of April 12. The address of welcome was made by the mayor of the town and responded to by Miss Mary B. Palmer, president of the association. Miss Minnie W. Leatherman, secretary of the State Library Commission, addressed the association in her usual forceful and impressive manner, urging the association and citizens of the state to aid in the campaign for a public library in every town in North Carolina by 1920. She was followed by Miss Sarah Askew, of the New Jersey Library Commission. Miss Askew is not only an expert in her line of work, but a very fascinating speaker. Aside from her delightful storytelling, she won the hearts of the people by her charming personality. An interesting musical program was rendered by local talent.

On Thursday morning the association held two round-table discussions of the problems of public and college libraries. The college librarians considered "Teaching the use of books and libraries in our schools and colleges"; and the public librarians took up "Scientific management and efficiency in the library," "How the public library can pro-

ject itself into the life of a community," "The pamphlet problem," etc. These papers were followed by general discussion and exchange of ideas.

After the session the visitors were taken for an automobile ride and served a delightful luncheon at the home of Mr. G. W. Clifford, given by the Woman's Betterment Association of Gastonia.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. A. F. Griggs, of the Durham Public Library, gave a very helpful demonstration of the use of books to the high school pupils, the librarians and the public. This was followed by a business session. Reports of officers and committees were made and the following officers elected: President, Miss Mary B. Palmer; first vice-president, Mrs. D. A. Garrison, second vice-president, Mrs. L. D. Coltrane; third vice-president, Mrs. Linton; secretary, Carrie L. Broughton; treasurer, Mrs. A. F. Griggs.

Thursday night Dr. Maurice G. Fulton, of Davidson College, gave an illustrated lecture on Shakespeare and Stratford. The Gastonia Music Club rendered several musical numbers.

On Friday the librarians were the guests of Miss Palmer and the directors of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte. Two features characterized the day. First of these was an automobile ride throughout the city and to points of historic interest in the county. The second was a delightful luncheon given at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in honor of the visitors, the board of trustees of the Charlotte Carnegie Library being hosts.

CARRIE L. BROUGHTON, *Secretary.*

#### THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club met on April 13, at the Commonwealth Edison Company, 72 W. Adams street.

President J. C. M. Hanson stated that, at the following meeting, the election of officers for the ensuing year would be held and named as a nominating committee: Miss Louise Krause, Edward D. Tweedell, Miss Anna C. Reque, Miss Ruth Abbott and G. M. W. Teyen.

After inspecting the library under the guidance of Miss Helen Norris, the librarian, the club assembled in the lecture room, on the eighteenth floor, overlooking—literally—the dome of the United States Post Office, and listened to an illustrated talk on "The prairie," delivered by Mr. J. Christian Bay, of the John Crerar Library. The topic brought to light an unsuspected fund of information, sentiment, humor, and illustration upon the



prairies of the Western United States. After touching upon their physical and political history, Mr. Bay, in choice and entertaining phrase, depicted the drama of human life that had been enacted on the prairies by successive streams of Indians, Spaniards, French, and lastly, emigrants coming from the East to seek homes in the Far West. A series of lantern slides was then shown, most of them quite new to the audience and of much historical interest. An unexpected picture was reserved to the last, showing Abraham Lincoln sitting upon a simple bench, with his stove-pipe hat beside him. "I like to think," remarked Mr. Bay, "that the sympathy and helpful kindness, the repose, the simplicity and unaffectedness of this beloved man are in essence the ideal of the life colored by prairie land adventure and experience." Mr. Bay then took up the bibliographical aspect of his topic and, with brief descriptive comment, characterized the varied historical, descriptive and literary material dealing with the prairies. He has collected for his personal library many of the rare narratives of early travelers who visited the West. About eighty persons were present.

W. S. MERRILL, *Acting Secretary.*

#### DES MOINES LIBRARY CLUB

The Des Moines Library Club is now nearing the close of a most successful and enjoyable year. The club is primarily a social organization where the librarians from the city, state and college libraries and their friends meet once in two months to get better acquainted. A literary program is usually given followed by the serving of light refreshments and an informal social hour.

The October meeting of the year 1915-16 was converted into a musical evening and the club attended in a body a recital given by Mme. Johanna Gadske at the Coliseum.

In December the annual banquet was held in the beautiful new home of *Successful Farming*, one of agricultural Iowa's best known farm journals. Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, Superintendent of the State Historical Society, was present and addressed the club on the subject, "The making of historical books," explaining in an interesting manner the detailed work of the historical research and publishing department of that society. The company then became the guests of the *Successful Farming* staff and were guided through the various departments of this modernly equipped publishing house.

A valentine party, where the famous lovers of all times and climes met for the entertainment of assembled guests, was given by the staff of the City Library in February. Beauty

and the Beast were there and Beatrice and Dante met and shook hands with our own president and Mrs. Wilson.

The most pretentious program of the year was the Shakespearean tercentenary celebration given in the auditorium of the West Side High School, April 4. A procession of fifty living characters from the plays of the famous bard took possession of the auditorium, passed solemnly down the aisles and across the stage, recalling in realistic manner the golden days of the Elizabethan drama. The procession was led by ten trumpeters, Bottom and the fairies from *Midsummer Night's Dream*, followed by Katherine the shrew and a group from *As You Like It*—Rosalind, Celia and Audrey. Curator E. R. Harlan of the Historical Department of Iowa, as a Shakespearean clown, gayly ushered in the beautiful Desdemona, accompanied by Perdita, Miranda, Calpurnia, Cleopatra, Falstaff (represented by Charles E. Rush, the new city librarian), and the stately Julius Caesar in the person of A. J. Small, state law librarian. The dramatic personæ of the Merchant of Venice came next, Portia, Nerissa, Jessica and Shylock. Romeo and Juliet also strolled with the immortals. The witches shadowed Lady Macbeth, in whose wake followed Viola and her nurse, Hermione and Helena. Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, wore the regal robes of King Lear and with his daughters preceded the Hamlet group represented by the 'melancholy Dane,' Queen Gertrude, Ophelia, and the Ghost which brought up the rear.

Members of the Highland Park College of Music recalled the Shakespearean songs with selections from *Twelfth Night*, *The Tempest*, and *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Two folk dances, "Sweet Kate" from the *Taming of the Shrew* and a hunting jig were given by girls from the public schools and added much to the evening's pleasure. A reading from the Merchant of Venice portrayed vividly the bargain of the pound of flesh, and the company then dispersed to the wedding music from *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

The last meeting of the year will be held in June in the picnic grounds of one of the city's parks. Much credit for these programs is due to Miss Gentiliska Winterrowd, president, and her program and social committee chairmen, Miss Grace Shellenberger and Miss Pearl Hamilton.

ETHEL B. VINTON, *Secretary.*

#### TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The members of the Twin City Library Club were entertained at Shevlin Hall by the staff of the University of Minnesota Library

on the evening of March 14. The affair was strictly social in character, and each "stunt" given by members of the five institutions represented in the club aimed to be frivolous in tone.

The following was the "program of stunts":

1. Historical exhibit, by the Minnesota Historical Society.
2. Readings from Tennyson, by the University of Minnesota Library.
3. A model book meeting, by the Minneapolis Public Library.
4. Song and dance, by the Minnesota Public Library Commission.
5. St. Paul's eight little maids, by the St. Paul Public Library.

Music during the evening was furnished by Mr. Heyl, of the University Library.

After a short business session, the club adjourned to the parlors for refreshments.

ETHEL I. BERRY, *Secretary*.

#### MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Maine Library Association will be held at the State Library, Augusta, on the afternoon and evening of Monday, May 15. The program will include a business session with reports and election of officers; a report from the library commission; report on school libraries and the new school traveling libraries; a paper by State Librarian Dunnack on the present library situation and outlook in Maine; a report on the library survey of the state by Miss Brainerd, the new state organizer; a consideration of rural library problems, with special reference to Maryland, by Miss Farr, director of institutes this year; discussion of a dozen recent books by prominent Maine librarians. There will also be interesting addresses by others who are not librarians.

A series of library institutes under the auspices of the Maine Library Commission will be held in May at four points in the state, as follows:

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 16 and 17, Lithgow Library, Augusta.

Thursday and Friday, May 18 and 19, Public Library, Rockland.

Monday and Tuesday, May 22 and 23, State Normal School, Machias.

Thursday and Friday, May 25 and 26, Bethel Library, Bethel.

These institutes, given this year for the second time in Maine, take the place of the summer school formerly conducted by the state commission.

#### MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the Missouri Valley Library Club for the year will be held in the assembly room of the Kansas City Public Library, May 12. Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School Library at Emporia, Kans., will endeavor to answer the question, "What next in school libraries?"

GRACE BERGER, *Secretary*.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

No definite program for the part the library workers of the N. E. A. will take in the conference to be held in New York City the first week in July has yet been received. It is hoped and expected now, that the section's meetings will be chiefly scheduled for the first half of the week, that as many librarians as possible may attend this conference as well as that of the A. L. A. in Asbury Park the week preceding. Those responsible for the library portion of the N. E. A. program hope to have one library paper at every meeting, in addition to the regular library section, that the importance of the library in education, to-day, may be forcibly brought home to every person in attendance.

### Library Schools

#### PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

New England was invaded this spring by no less than three library schools, so we feel more than usually indebted to that long-suffering section for the patience, cordiality and hospitality with which we were received. We ourselves varied our usual itinerary by going up to Northampton for two days after all too-brief visits to New Haven, Hartford and Springfield. There is much of interest in that neighborhood, and Sunday was spent in trolleying to Deerfield, Mt. Holyoke and other nearby places, and also in visiting the Art Gallery of Smith College, which was especially opened for us.

New England had much that was new and interesting to reward the library tourist this year. Two new college library buildings—Smith and the Widener at Harvard—the new State Library building and the Morgan Memorial at Hartford, the building of the Somerville Public Library, the wonderful Annmary Brown Library of incunabula at Providence, the work with aliens recently undertaken by the Massachusetts State Commission, of which we had a full account by Miss Campbell, had all come into being since our trip three years ago. To the librarians

and staffs of the libraries visited—Yale, the New Haven Public Library, the Public and State Libraries in Hartford, the Springfield Public Library, the Forbes, Clarke, and Smith College Libraries at Northampton, Amherst College, Worcester Public Library, the Athenæum, State Library and Public Library of Boston, the Public Libraries of Brookline, Somerville, Medford, the McLean Hospital Library at Waverley, the Public Library, Athenæum and Brown University Library at Providence—to each and all our thanks are due for attentions and kindnesses to which the success of this ever-to-be-remembered trip was due.

The students had the privilege of attending the meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association at the Whitehall Building on Thursday evening, April 6, where a number of business librarians discussed their methods of arrangement of files, indexing of material, classification of special collections, etc.

On April 7 the first of the Friday afternoon visits to neighboring libraries was paid to the administration department of the Brooklyn Public Library (where tea was hospitably served by the catalog department), and to the Montague branch.

#### APPOINTMENTS, CLASS OF 1916

Evelyn J. Badger, formerly of the staff of the San Antonio (Tex.) Public Library, has been made first assistant in the Public Library at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Beulah G. Murray, formerly children's librarian at the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has been appointed to the staff of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

Genevieve O. Reilly, formerly assistant on the staff of the Oil City (Pa.) Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Madison (N. J.) Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,  
*Vice-Director.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The junior lectures by visiting lecturers for the last month of the winter term were as follows:

Library business methods. J. A. Lowe, of the Massachusetts Library Commission.  
Municipal reference work. Dr. C. C. Williamson.  
Book-buying (two lectures). F. F. Hopper.  
Italian literature (two lectures). T. E. Comba.  
Administration of the children's room. Jessie Sibley, of the New York Public Library staff.  
Aims and scope of the American Library Association. G. B. Utley, secretary.

The month was spent by the seniors in the school and college library course and the advanced reference and cataloging course in their

work in Italian, with T. E. Comba, and in the closing lectures of Miss Mudge's course on college library reference work.

Students of the administration and the children's librarians' course joined forces in attendance on Mr. Hopper's remaining lectures on library administration and Miss Bacon's lectures on book-selection. The former class were given as a problem a written comparison of two sets of library schedules, following Miss Charlotte Wallace's lecture on the subject. The latter class also attended two lectures by Miss Anna C. Tyler, on boys' and girls' clubs in libraries, visited children's rooms in Brooklyn and Queens, reporting in writing on the same, and listened to a symposium on dealing with children, by Miss Mildred Davis, Marcia Dalphin, and Marion Greene, of the library staff.

Junior students had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Lowe and Mr. Comba at an informal reception after their lectures.

The Principal and Miss Van Valkenburgh, with four juniors and three seniors, attended the Atlantic City meeting. Several alumni were present and a joint school and library dinner was arranged for.

The term came to a close on March 24, and the next morning Misses Van Valkenburgh and Handerson set out with twenty-two juniors for the spring visits to New England libraries. Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Brookline, Hartford, and New Haven were the towns and cities visited. The class were given a choice between the trip and attendance on the Conference of the American Library Association, one or the other being required as work for the certificate. The division was almost half and half. Besides the libraries visited, namely: The New York State Library, Springfield City Library, Worcester Public Library and Clark University Library, Boston, Cambridge, Somerville and Brookline Public Libraries, Harvard University Library, Boston, Athenæum, Massachusetts State Library, Simmons College and the Museum of Fine Arts Library, Hartford and New Haven Public Libraries, the Watkinson Reference and Yale University Libraries,—the party were personally conducted by J. G. Moulton of Haverhill to Salem and Marblehead, and those who wished a guide to historic Boston had the welcome assistance of Mr. Lowe of the Massachusetts Commission. A reception by the State Library School at Albany, a social evening at Somerville after the library had been inspected, a delightful supper-party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Mosher at

Marblehead, an entertainment of readings and music given jointly by the two Hartford libraries visited, and a luncheon tendered by the New Haven Public Library, are among the extra-library features of the trip that will make it not easily forgotten.

The school has become a member of the *Cercle Léopold de Lisle* of the *Fédération de l'Alliance française*. This entitles it to a number of free admissions to the French lectures and entertainments given under the auspices of the *Alliance*.

#### ALUMNI

Rachel Stone, 1915, has been appointed librarian at West Springfield, Mass.

Helen H. Greene, junior, 1915, recently appointed to the staff of the Ferguson Library, Stamford, Ct., has been given charge of the High School Library of the city which has recently been put under the Ferguson Library board for management.

Dorothy Rogers, 1915, has been engaged as first assistant at the East Liberty branch, Pittsburgh, beginning work there April 1.

Fanny T. Taber, junior 1914, has recently been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Public Library of Birmingham, Ala.

Enid M. Stafford, junior 1913, has joined the staff of the Public Library of Hibbing, Minn.

Mary B. Snyder, 1915, has accepted a position in the library of the University of Pittsburgh.

Madeline Scheuch, junior, 1915, has been engaged for the filing department of N. W. Halsey & Co., New York.

Elizabeth N. Prall, senior, has been appointed librarian of the new Lord & Taylor bookshop, conducted by Doubleday, Page & Co.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Training School for Children's Librarians has been made a department of the Carnegie Institute, an institution endowed by Mr. Carnegie for educational purposes. Hereafter it is to be known as the Carnegie Library School. It continues to be conducted by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, with the librarian, Harrison W. Craver, as director.

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, gave two illustrated lectures to the school March 20 on the "Co-operation of the public library with other social agencies," and "The St. Louis Public Library."

A course of six lectures on "Story-telling"

was given by Miss Marie Shedlock, of London, England, in the Carnegie Institute Lecture Hall, March 27-April 7, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten Association, the Bureau of Recreation of the City of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Library School. Students of the Library School were required to attend three lectures of the course.

March 28-30, Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of Milwaukee, Wis., gave the following lectures: "The library spirit," "The library beautiful," "Possibilities in library extension," and "The library's relationship to the nine big problems of the day."

Miss Carrie E. Scott, assistant state organizer, Indiana Library Commission, Indianapolis, commenced her course on the "Administration of small libraries," April 10. The course includes six lectures, in connection with which the students are required to work out problems.

The school had the pleasure of having Miss Caroline M. Hewins, librarian of the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library, give two talks on "Picture books" and "A child and her books," April 11.

"School work of the Free Library Association of Portland, Oregon," was the subject of an interesting talk, given April 11, by Miss Harriet A. Wood, school librarian of the Free Library Association of Portland, Ore.

The Library School was closed for vacation April 3-8.

#### FACULTY

Miss Marie Hamilton Law, registrar, spoke at Wellesley College April 5 on the work of the Library School.

#### ALUMNAE

Mary Caroline Pillow, 1915, resigned her position as assistant in the children's department of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh in April.

Clara E. Purdum, 1915, has resigned her position of children's librarian in the Free Public Library, New Castle, Pa., to accept a position in the children's department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The field practice period ended March 29 and a brief recess followed. The spring quarter opened April 4 with the usual schedule in effect. Courses in book selection, reference and children's work are continued, and the work in documents, subject bibliography,



administration, periodicals, binding, and other minor courses begun.

Since this year marks the decennial of the founding of the school it has been planned to make the annual May day celebration, held this year on Saturday, April 29, the occasion of its observance. The speakers are Hannah M. Lawrence, class of 1910, supervisor of branches, Buffalo (N. Y.) Public Library, and Charles D. Stewart, author of "Some textual difficulties in Shakespeare," "Fugitive blacksmith," etc., who will speak on Shakespeare. The alumni association plans to hold its annual meeting and reunion upon this occasion.

#### SUMMER SESSION

A course of six weeks in library training is announced, but will be open only to properly qualified workers in the state. The dates are June 24 to August 4.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Earl G. Taylor (Lucile Cully, 1908) has been appointed a director of the Kewanee (Ill.) Public Library.

Esther Johnston, 1908, who for the past five years has been librarian of the Lake Forest (Ill.) Public Library, resigned to accept a position in one of the New York City branch libraries.

Althea H. Warren, 1911, has been appointed acting librarian of the San Diego (Cal.) Public Library. She was previously engaged in recataloging the library.

Rumana McManis, 1915, who held a substitute position in the Council Bluffs (Ia.) Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Tyler (Tex.) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The senior class spent the four weeks, beginning March 20, in their regular assignment for field work in various libraries away from the university. As heretofore, they were expected to work under conditions as nearly as possible like those of regular members of the staff of the assigned library. The following libraries agreed to take a student each this year: Evanston Public, Gary (Ind.) Public, Rockford Public, Chicago Art Institute, Illinois Library Extension Commission, Galesburg Public, the John Crerar, Decatur Public, and Kansas City (Mo.) Public. Two of the students were compelled to return to Urbana by reason of serious illness, and will complete their month of field work in the University Library and in the Campaign Public Library.

Miss Frances Cullen, of Brooklyn, talked to the junior students, March 20, on artistic

bookbinding, and displayed as illustrative material a number of books finely bound in her own studio.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott met the seniors one hour each day and the juniors twice a week for the five weeks beginning Feb. 14, this being the regular instruction in children's literature and in library work with children.

The Library Club held its regular meeting March 13 in the Woman's Building. Mrs. Scott gave a program of stories from Hans Christian Andersen, and Miss Ruth Hammond, a junior, sang several children's songs. About 100 were present.

Dr. A. S. Pease, professor of the classics, at the beginning of the semester gave three lectures on paleography in connection with the regular Library School course in the history of printing.

Dr. A. H. Lybyer, professor of history, gave to the senior three lectures on the literature of the European War, which were most timely and greatly appreciated.

During the last two weeks in March an exhibit on reading for the blind was shown in the upper corridor of the library building; the exhibit was largely prepared by Miss Weston, a student.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Marie Hammond, 1909-10, head cataloger at Miami University, has been given a year's leave of absence and will study for her Master's degree. Miss Effie Abraham will be acting head cataloger during her absence.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director.*

#### SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The most noteworthy occurrences of the past month have been the visits made to other libraries, and the lectures given at the college by visiting librarians.

Mr. John A. Lowe spoke of the work of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, and Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the library work of the Education Department of the State of New York through the New York State Library, the two lectures showing most vividly two different methods of extension under the auspices of the state.

The visit of the New York State Library School for an hour on April 7 was a very welcome one, and the Simmons seniors acted as their guides in an effort to show them the College and the School in that brief time.

On April 8 the classes spent the day in Worcester, visiting the Public Library, Clark University, the Worcester County Law Library and the Library of the American Antiquarian Society.



The visit of April 17 to Waverley, to the McLean Hospital showed a very special and unusual type of library, rendered more particularly interesting because its librarian, Miss Kathleen Jones, had recently spoken at the College of the "Institution Library."

Miss Sawyer, librarian of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, is to speak on "Work for the blind" and a visit to that institution is planned for a later date.

On April 24 the first visit of the school to the new Widener Library at Harvard is to be made, though many members of the classes have had an opportunity to go through the building during the year.

#### GRADUATE NOTES

Ethel Mitchell, 1909, who has been an assistant for some years in the Carnegie Library of Boise City, Idaho, has recently been appointed librarian.

Margaret Kneil, 1914, has resigned from the High School Library, Olean, N. Y., to take charge of the High School branch of the Somerville Public Library.

Frances Bickford, 1913, has resigned from the New Haven Public Library to accept the librarianship of the High School Library at Bridgeport, Ct.

Theresa Stuart, 1908, is substituting for three months for the librarian at Walpole, Mass.

J. R. DONNELLY, *Director.*

#### WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Professor Allen D. Severance of Adelbert College has been giving his lectures in general bibliography during the month. The outside lecturers in the course on the public library and community welfare have been Allen T. Burns, director of the Cleveland Survey of the Cleveland Foundation, who gave a résumé of the aims and ideals of the work of the Cleveland Survey; and Miss Mary B. Gilson, service superintendent of the Joseph & Feiss Company, who spoke on "The book and the factory." Inasmuch as Miss Gilson was a librarian before taking up her present work she brings to the students a very practical message, as well as presenting the large problems of social service work. In the course in library administration, Miss Annie Cutter, supervisor of grade school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, gave her lecture on "Grade school libraries," which was followed by a visit to one of the school libraries.

#### ALUMNI NOTES

Announcement has been made to the School office of the marriage of Mildred Van Schoick, 1913, to Robert L. Watson of Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Adaline C. Merrill, 1908, formerly librarian for Morris Knowles, consulting engineer of Pittsburgh, is now on the staff of the printing and binding department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director.*

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Arthur S. Patterson, professor of French, and Charles J. Kullmer, professor of German in the College of Liberal Arts, are giving the Library School courses in technical French and German during the semester.

The members of the senior class had charge of an exhibit of books held during the second week of March, at the Syracuse Public Library. The purpose of the exhibit was to acquaint the public with the best books issued by American publishers during the past year.

Miss Welch and Miss Snarlin of the senior class have been organizing and cataloging the High School Library at Kenwood, N. Y.

Miss Church, 1916, and Miss Van Dorn 1917, are assisting in the Library of the State College of Forestry.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director.*

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The new South branch of the library was opened on March 3, and the class had the benefit of experiencing something of the actual work of preparation connected with such an event. This branch is one of the busiest spots in the library system and offers excellent opportunity for the students for observation and practice.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott gave her regular course on children's work extending over two weeks beginning March 20. The course was somewhat extended this year to include the administration of a children's room, book evaluation and selection including the examination of representative children's books in all classes, and the place of the story hour.

Miss Ella May Thornton, head of the legislative reference work of the Georgia State Library, gave a talk to the class on April 5, on the legislative reference library.

Miss Laura Hammond, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology, gave two lectures to the school on April 11 and 12 on the "Administration of a college library" and "Book selection and buying in the college library." These lectures were followed by a visit of inspection to the Library of the Georgia School of Technology.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director.*

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL  
ASSOCIATION

The Drexel Institute Library School Association dinner was held at the Hotel Chelsea on March 3. Twenty-six members were present. The guests were: Miss MacDonald, Miss Graffen, Miss Middleton, Miss Coplin and Mrs. N. T. Simer. The class of 1911 were given the place of honor in the middle of the table. Six of the class were present at their fifth anniversary. After dinner a special meeting was held and letters read from all the absent members. Miss Helen Subers made the arrangements for the dinner.

The luncheon at the College Club has been permanently changed from the first to the third Thursday of the month, since that date suited the members better. The next meeting will be held May 18. After the luncheon of June 15, the next one will be held September 21, owing to the fact that the College Club dining room is closed from June 16 to September 15.

Cards have been received announcing the engagement of Miss Fanny M. Libby, 1914, to Mr. William R. Spinney.

The class of 1913 has a class baby. She is the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Kessler Striker.

Miss Mary P. Farr, Drexel, 1895, has begun the reorganization of the Georgetown College Library.

Mary B. Latta, Drexel, 1914, was appointed librarian-in-charge of the Falls of Schuylkill branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia in December, 1915.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY—SUMMER  
LIBRARY COURSES

The State University of Iowa announces the fifteenth session of the Summer School for Library Training, which the university will hold in Iowa City, June 19 to July 28, with the active co-operation of the Iowa Library Commission. Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the University of Nebraska, will be director, and the staff will include Miss Julia Robinson, secretary Iowa Library Commission, for subject of library administration; Miss Alma Penrose, Minneapolis High School Library, for cataloging and classification; Miss Grace Shellenberger, children's librarian in Des Moines Public Library, for library work with children; Miss Blanche Watts, secretary and reviser.

A feature will once more be made of library week for the fourth week of the session, bringing at this time a number of outside librarians for lectures on the inspira-

tional side of library work. Inquiries for further information and applications should be addressed to Miss Jane E. Roberts, resident director, State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—SUMMER  
COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS

During the summer session of 1916 (July 3 to Aug. 25), courses will be given as usual in library methods, intended both to give an elementary knowledge of library science to university students and to assist librarians and assistants in smaller libraries who have had no special school training. The courses are not offered as a substitute for a regular full year library course.

A series of general lectures on books and bibliography, the history of libraries, library buildings and furnishings, library administration, book selection and book buying will be given by the Librarian of the University. Technical instruction will be given by B. A. Finney, F. L. D. Goodrich, W. C. Hollands, Miss F. B. Gillette, Miss E. A. Smith, and others. Three hours' practice work will ordinarily be needed for each lecture in the technical subjects. University credit will be given for satisfactory completion of the full course.

All inquiries for further information and applications for admission to the course should be addressed to Wm. W. Bishop, Librarian, General Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—SUMMER LI-  
BRARY COURSES

The University of Missouri, with the co-operation of the Missouri Library Commission and the St. Louis Public Library, offers courses in library methods for six weeks beginning June 12 and ending July 22. The courses are offered for the benefit of librarians of small libraries and assistants and to those under appointment to positions, who have had no library training. Others will not be admitted to the courses. A special non-technical course for teachers who wish some insight into library methods is offered as a part of the regular Summer School work.

Three courses for librarians will be given, covering library economy, cataloging and classification, and book selection and reference work, and credit in the School of Education will be given for their satisfactory completion.

Instruction will be given by: Mary E. Baker, head cataloger, University of Missouri Library; Alice I. Hazeltine, supervisor of children's work, St. Louis Public Library; Mar-

gery Quigley, librarian, Divoll branch, St. Louis; Emma K. Parsons, reference librarian, University of Missouri, and Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary, Missouri Library Commission. There will also be special lectures by: Henry O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri; Lutie E. Stearns, formerly with the Wisconsin Library Commission; and Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City Public Library.

For further information write J. D. Eliff, director of the Summer Session, or to H. O. Severance, librarian, Columbia, Mo.

#### INDIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION— SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

For the fifteenth season the Indiana Library Commission will maintain its summer library school for library workers. This will be conducted at Butler College, Indianapolis, from June 19 to July 29. The work covered will be the same as usual and the instructors will be the members of the staff of the Library Commission, with the addition of lectures from the outside.

Miss Flora B. Roberts, the librarian of the Pottsville (Pa.) Public Library, will conduct a two weeks' advanced seminar for librarians who have already taken the summer school course. This experiment was tried last year with great success and is to be repeated this year. In addition to these two weeks, Miss Roberts will spend another week lecturing to the students in the regular school.

From the applications already received, it is expected that there will be forty students enrolled from this state. All inquiries should be addressed to Henry N. Sanborn, secretary of the commission, 104 State House, Indianapolis.

#### CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The sixteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School will be held from July 8 to August 18. Mary E. Downey will be director in charge, assisted by Genevieve Conant of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, Ruth Wallace of the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library, and others.

The purpose of the school is to help raise the standard of librarianship and to extend library knowledge by instruction in modern methods, essentials, and ideals.

The course of study is a general one, planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks and includes the fundamental principles in the following branches of library work: organization and administration, cat-

aloging, classification, reference and children's work, bibliography, order, accession, shelf-list, loan systems, bookbinding and mending. Lectures are followed by practice work which is carefully revised. The work of the staff is supplemented by special lectures and by the regular Chautauqua program.

Librarians, assistants, trustees and teacher-librarians, having completed a four year high school course or its equivalent are eligible to the class which is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision. No one is admitted who has not previously filled out a registration blank and received the official matriculation card.

Early application should be made to Mary E. Downey, 1184 First Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.

#### RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The dates for the summer school have been fixed for June 26 to August 12. In addition to the instructors announced last month two new names may be given. Miss Lucy Lay, librarian of the Los Angeles High School, will give six lectures on "The high school library and the junior college," and Miss Martha Wilson, state supervisor of school libraries in Minnesota, will give twenty periods with laboratory, on "The library and the school."

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### Librarians

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BALDWIN, Amy S., Drexel 1908, formerly librarian of the West End branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, was married in Philadelphia Dec. 24 to Ernest G. Beinhart of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BULLOCK, Edna D., librarian of the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau, has been organizing the North Carolina Legislative Reference Library.

CARSON, W. O., formerly chief librarian of the London (Ont.) Public Library, has been appointed inspector of public libraries for the province. He succeeds Walter R. Nursey, who has ably carried on the work of the office for seven years, and who is now compelled by ill health to withdraw from the work.

CRANDELL, Lilian, who has been a substitute in the Grand Rapids Public Library since last summer, has received appointment as a regular assistant. Miss Crandell is a graduate of Alma College, has taught in several high schools in Michigan for nine years, and last

year took the summer course in library training at the University of Michigan.

CRANE, Amy, has been appointed department librarian in Ohio State University at Columbus, to care for the collection belonging to the College of Medicine.

DUNNELLS, Cora K., Pratt 1905, who has been a cataloger in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents for some years, has gone into the work of rural organization in the Department of Agriculture.

GILL, Henry M., is the editor and compiler of a book called "The South in prose and poetry," in which have been gathered together selections intended to interest the boys and girls of the South in the literature and history of their own section of the country. A short biographical sketch of each author precedes the selection from his works. The passages have been chosen with an eye to simplicity and interest rather than finish of style, and so far as possible the more familiar selections have not been chosen.

HAYS, Florence C., who has been in charge of the cataloging work of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library for the past four years and who formerly was in charge of similar work at Oshkosh and librarian at Ripon College, is on leave of absence for four months. Miss Hays will be at Columbia University, New York City, during that time, having been called upon to assist in the special cataloging work involved in the reorganization of the University Law Library.

HOUGH, Clara, of Morgantown, has been appointed librarian in charge of the Public Library at Fairmont, W. Va.

KNEIL, Margaret M., high school librarian at Olean, New York, has been appointed to the reference staff of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, and accepted by the school committee to be high school librarian. The school library, which is under the administration of the Public Library, serves some 2200 teachers and pupils.

LARNED, Josephus Nelson, librarian in Buffalo from 1877 to 1897, is the subject of a considerable portion of volume XIX of the Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society. There is a biographical sketch by John B. Olmsted and a number of Mr. Larned's essays and addresses, with a chronological list of his writings exclusive of those published

in library periodicals and in the *Buffalo Express*, of which he was for a number of years the editor.

MENDENHALL, Ida M., Pratt 1904, who some years ago was librarian of the Geneseo State Normal School, has returned there and has taken up her old position.

MOTH, Axel, head of the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library, on April 1 completed twenty years of service with the library, having been connected with the old Astor Library before its coalition with the Lenox Library and the Tilden trust. In recognition of the anniversary the staff of the catalog room presented Mr. Moth with a very handsome fitted travelling bag.

NEWMAN, Lorraine, has been put in charge of the East Leonard School branch of the Grand Rapids Public Library. Miss Newman took the apprentice class work in July, 1914, and since October of that year has been working as a substitute.

SOMERVILLE, Evelyn, Drexel Institute Library School 1914, has been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Birmingham Public Library succeeding Miss Louise Roberts who has accepted a position in Portland.

STRONG, Florence, has been appointed librarian of the Alexander School branch of the Public Library in Grand Rapids, succeeding Miss Carmody, resigned. Miss Strong is a graduate of the State Normal College, at Ypsilanti, receiving her library training in the Normal College Library, and was appointed to a position as substitute in February, 1915.

TABER, Fanny T., New York Public Library School 1914, has been appointed librarian at Avondale branch, Birmingham Public Library.

TAYLOR, Lucien Edward, of the catalog and Library, has recently collected and had reference departments of the Boston Public Library privately printed a small volume of verses originally written by his uncle, Lucien Lord, of Athol.

WALKER, Mrs. Mac, is now in charge of the Brown Hall Library at Ohio State University in Columbus. This collection includes the books on architecture, engineering, drawing and civil engineering.



# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Bangor.* The Public Library has put collections of about 50 books each, in the schools of Bagley and North Bangor. While primarily intended for school use, they are also available for neighborhood use. These two schools were selected because their teachers were the first to volunteer their services, which means the giving of no small amount of time and clerical labor. The school department and the library are both watching the experiment with interest, and like service may be extended to other rural districts in the near future, in so far as seems advisable. At present the establishment of more libraries is dependent on the teachers of suburban schools, and their willingness to co-operate in the work without additional remuneration.

*Waterville* P. L. Jennie M. Smith, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1916.) Accessions 1209, total circulation 42,764. New registrations 604; total number of readers 18,531. Receipts \$3714.41; disbursements \$3795.09, including salaries \$1100, books \$1017.28, periodicals \$156.08, and binding \$90.70.

### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* The Boston Co-operative Information Bureau has changed its name to the Information Clearing House of Boston, so that it can be more readily found in the telephone book and directory. The officers for 1916 are Lewis A. Armistead, president; E. H. Kittredge, vice president; John Ritchie, Jr., chief of service; Waldo A. Rich, Jr., treasurer; and A. D. Smith, 491 Boylston St., secretary. The directors are Henry B. Alvord, Frank Irving Cooper and George W. Lee.

*Boston.* John Singer Sargent has come to this city from London to arrange for placing in position in the third-story hall, the final paintings in the great series of mural decorations which depict "The triumph of religion." Among the paintings is one for the strip of ceiling at the crucifix end of the hall and also those for two panels on each side of that end of the hall. These two panels will each contain a Madonna, and on the strip of vaulting above there will be various subjects connected with the life of Christ. There are also six large lunettes which go in the penetrations of the ceiling, the subjects of which are connected with the Old and New Testament.

*Boston.* The annual report of the Insurance Library Association for 1915 (D. H. Handy, librarian), shows that 730 books and pamphlets, exclusive of periodicals, bulletins from various sources and newspaper clippings, have been added to the library during the year. Of these 212 were bound. It is estimated that information or assistance in consulting references has been given to about 1000 members and others. The number of book loan cards now outstanding is 77. During the year 35 cards were issued, and 22 were withdrawn. The number of books drawn during the year was 389, taken from a special collection consisting of about 90 books and pamphlets which cover particularly the subjects being given in the evening courses. During the year 32 small maps were added; and 27 bound maps were corrected, with corrections aggregating 15,841. The index cabinets now contain approximately 35,000 cards. About 2000 main cards are added each year. Prof. Z. Takidani, of the Higher Commercial College in Kobe, Japan, who has been studying insurance methods in Germany, England and the United States, spent several weeks in the library in the summer of 1915, and said that nowhere else had he found so complete a collection of literature on fire insurance or one whose material was made so quickly available. Professor Takidani took with him a list of questions intended to cover fire insurance in Japan which he proposes to answer with care and file with this association for reference.

*Cambridge.* Charles Follen Atkinson has presented a collection of 1000 books from the William Parsons Atkinson Library to the Radcliffe Library. Works of history, travel and literature chiefly are included. The books are all contained in mahogany book cases, and will be placed in the newly built conference room in the basement of the library. A collection of books on architecture, also the gift of Dr. Atkinson, will soon be placed in the Whitman room.

*Dalton.* The report of Mrs. Carolina Flickinger, acting librarian of the Free Public Library for 1915 (for the first time printed as a separate report) records many changes. During the year the reading and reference rooms were combined by transferring the reference books from the museum to the periodical room. The museum



material was moved to the entrance hall and the juvenile books transferred from the stacks to the former museum. Low wall bookcases were installed in all rooms, additional furniture purchased, and the whole interior redecorated. Free access to the stacks was given, the classed catalog changed to a dictionary card catalog, a new registration begun, and less stringent lending rules inaugurated. The cost of the improvements to the building was borne by three public-spirited citizens. The total number of books in the library is 11,203, and the total circulation was 30,407.

*Gardner.* The West branch of the library, whose quarters in the Riordan block were burned out a few weeks ago, will be moved about May 1 to the second floor of the Brazzell block at the corner of Parker and Vernon streets. When the branch is opened a much larger number of books will be carried on the shelves than was the case in the old rooms, and it is expected that the patronage will be largely increased.

*Grafton.* The annual report of Miss Lucy W. Briscoe, librarian, shows that 19,622 books were drawn from the Public Library in 1915. The library has a total registration of 977, 24 names having been added during the year. The total number of volumes in the library and stations is 14,401, of which 354 were added during the year.

*Lexington.* Cary Mem. L. Marian P. Kirkland, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 925, withdrawals and public documents returned to Washington, 732; total in library 28,577. Circulation 48,690. Total registration 3283, an increase of 248.

*Northampton.* The city council, on April 6, voted for the consolidation of the Forbes Library and the Clarke Library, to take effect by Dec. 1. Library development in Northampton began in 1830 with the "Social Library." In 1869, the town voted to appropriate \$25,000 for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a Public Library and Memorial Hall Building, on condition that not less than \$25,000 should be raised from other sources: \$29,000 were collected, of which John Clarke gave \$5,000. When he died, July 5, 1869, he bequeathed \$40,000 for the benefit of the Public Library, which, however, was not distinctively called the Clarke Library until after the opening of the Forbes Library in 1895. Judge Forbes who died Feb. 3, 1881, gave the bulk of his estate to found a Public Library for the use of the inhabitants of Northampton, to be called the

"Forbes Library." Further legacies to this institution include, \$5000 from the Hon. W. Gaylord in 1881; \$50,000 from Dr. Pliny Earle in 1892; and \$5000 from Mrs. Charles A. Cutter in 1903. With no good reason why the city should maintain two separate libraries, the city council point out among the many advantages of consolidation, greater efficiency in library work, less expense in maintenance, better facilities and better appreciation by the public of the library opportunities offered.

*Taunton.* By the death of Miss Emma F. Beattie, the life tenancies provided for in the will of Samuel C. Cobb, former mayor of Boston, are ended and a one-fifth share in his estate is bequeathed to the Taunton Public Library. Other beneficiaries in like amount are Harvard College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Young Men's Christian Union and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The present value of the property is approximately \$200,000.

*Watertown.* Perkins Institute for Blind now contains in its library, according to the 1915 report, 1878 different titles in raised print, the actual number of books, however, being 13,999. The pupils of the school drew out for voluntary reading within the year 3091 books, and the adult blind living outside the institution 5318. In June 1506 books were sent out for summer reading, the largest number ever lent from this library.

*West Springfield P. L.* The report for 1915 shows 562 volumes were added during the year. Circulation to juveniles was 6292, to adults 14,871. Receipts amounted to \$4297.73, and expenditures \$1600.81, leaving a balance of \$2696.92 on hand. The librarian, Rev. George W. Love, resigned Jan. 1, and Miss Rachael N. T. Stone of Hartford was appointed his successor. A Carnegie building is now under construction at the corner of Park and Elm streets.

#### RHODE ISLAND

In the report of the State Board of Education for 1914, the latest received, it appears that the Audubon Library was the only one added during the year, making the number of free public libraries sixty. During the year over \$9000 was apportioned among these libraries from the state appropriation, used for the purchase of books. In many libraries this is the only book income, the lack of adequate local financial support for several libraries being considered the greatest weakness of the present system. The com-

mittee on libraries of the state board, though there has been no appropriation for the work, has continued to give help for the general improvement of library service in the state, and the library visitor, in addition to her work as director of the traveling libraries, has given it much time. An assistant who can do additional work on traveling libraries and give instruction in library methods to inexperienced librarians, is recommended. An inquiry to determine children's use of libraries and the extent of co-operation between libraries and schools showed that of nearly 600,000 books in public libraries of the state children's books numbered 49,953, of which 6812 were purchased in 1913. Of a total circulation of nearly 900,000, there were 290,363 loans of children's books. In 51 libraries it is reported that children ask for books to help in school work; in 5 they do not. In 33 libraries teachers co-operate with the librarian in directing the children's readings; in 22 they do not. In 22 libraries definite plans for co-operation with schools have been carried into successful practice.

## CONNECTICUT

*Norwalk* P. L. Dotha Stone Pinneo, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1915). Accessions 1012; total 14,144. Circulation 64,278. New registrations 462; total 7882. The library had a booth at the Civic and Industrial Exposition in March, and found it the most successful method of advertising yet tried.

## Middle Atlantic

## NEW YORK

*Buffalo* P. L. Walter L. Brown, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 42,578 books, 887 pamphlets; withdrawn, 30,621 volumes; total resources 342,144 volumes, 40,035 pamphlets, 26,418 maps, charts, music, etc. Circulation 1,669,690. New registration 26,580; total, library and branches, 87,843; schools, 43,044. Receipts \$134,295.10; expenditures \$29,550.92, including \$27,586.80 for books, \$1802.80 for periodicals, \$8421.09 for binding, and \$63,329.58 for library salaries. Besides the Central Library, there are 7 branches, 5 stations, 2 depositories, 43 schools (having 920 libraries in 920 rooms), and 447 traveling libraries in clubs, fire houses, etc.

*La Salle.* La Salle's new Public Library was opened to the public, April 6, in rooms in the postoffice building. One thousand well selected books are on the shelves—the larger share have been donated—and a reading table with the latest magazines is a feature. The

Library Association has 102 charter members, and has been granted a charter by the State Board of Regents. It will be open three afternoons each week, Miss Marian V. Tompkins acting as librarian.

*New York City.* The valuation of the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan for transfer tax is practically completed and reports put the valuation of the books in the private library on East 36th street at \$5,000,000, while original manuscripts, medals, and other items are put at \$2,500,000. The books number about 20,000.

*New York City.* An active campaign by alumni and undergraduates of the College of the City of New York to raise \$150,000 for a library building, was inaugurated April 17. The city, several years ago, offered to provide a site for the library near the present group of buildings, and to appropriate \$100,000 toward clearing the site, provided the alumni of the college raised the \$150,000 required for the erection of a suitable building. The time for taking up the offer of the city expires in July. One subscriber has agreed to furnish the last \$25,000, and another the last \$5000, and three have agreed to double whatever is subscribed by their respective classes. The 70,000 books of the institution are now in crowded quarters in the basement of the Great Hall, and students who go there to consult them have generally to stand. It is no place for the leisurely pursuit of literature.

*Oneonta.* The Public Library was reopened in its new quarters, April 1, after a month and a half had been spent in transferring the books. The latter have been rearranged and classified under the supervision of Miss Anne M. Mulheron of the State Library School in Albany. The building, which was formerly a dwelling, has been remodelled and thoroughly renovated.

*Rochester.* The Ad Club of this city publishes a weekly sheet called the *Bumblebee*, of which William F. Yust, the librarian of the Public Library, is managing editor. In the issue of Mar. 29 an appeal is made to club members to contribute from their private book collections, either as gifts or as loans, such books on advertising as can be spared to build up a club library on advertising. A deposit collection from the Public Library would supplement the volumes contributed by club members.

## NEW JERSEY

*Manasquan.* A check for \$300 has been given toward a building fund for the Public

Library. The library, which was opened January 29, 1916, has nearly 1500 books on its shelves. Every book has been donated by residents of the town and their friends. There are over 400 borrowers registered.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

The report of the Free Library Commission, published in *Pennsylvania Library Notes* for January, 1916, records building operations in seven towns. Field work on the part of the staff required 44 trips covering 237 days. Some of these were to organize new libraries, some to consult with those planning to establish libraries, some to attend the 14 library meetings held in different parts of the state, and some to see how work already started was progressing. In all 167 visits were made to 136 librarians. Gifts for library uses totalled \$351,200. Eight new libraries were organized and opened during the year, making 172 free libraries in the state. There are still 28 counties without free libraries at the county seat. The fifth session of the summer school for library workers was held, and was accounted successful in spite of the small attendance. The commission lent 20,766 books to people in the state, and there has seldom been a time when there are not from 20 to 30 applications on file. The commission has books in German, Italian, Hungarian, Lithuanian, and Polish, for lending to libraries needing them, and also has for distribution to libraries with foreign book collections circulation rules printed in ten languages.

#### DELAWARE

*Wilmington.* A site for a library building has been donated by a public-spirited citizen whose name is withheld for the present. The new building will be located in Tenth street, between Market and King, facing Court House Square. At a banquet held April 12, initial contributions amounting to \$57,500 were announced at the opening of a campaign to raise a fund of \$325,000 for the new Wilmington Institute Free Library Building. William P. Bancroft gave a tenth of the whole amount or \$32,500 and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. contributed \$25,000.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* The plans for Branch No. 18, Enoch Pratt Free Library, to be erected at the northeast corner of Wolfe and Twentieth streets, have been accepted and the contract has been given out. Otto G. Simonson is the architect. The building will be built of English bond brickwork and terra cotta trimmings. The main entrance, on Wolfe street,

will lead directly into the delivery room, to the left of which will be the juvenile reading-room and to the right the adult reading-room. At the left of the entrance will be the stairway and at the right the staff room. The basement will contain a large lecture hall, with entrance on Twentieth street. There will also be a reading clubroom in basement.

*Baltimore.* In the annual report of the Maryland penitentiary Chaplain William D. Beall writes of the library: "Last year we reported the library to have been classified and cataloged. This work was intrusted to an inmate, and was found upon investigation to have been performed in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory manner, necessitating its being done entirely over. This time it has been done under my personal supervision, after consultation with those in charge of the cataloging department at the Pratt Library, who were very courteous in giving me all needed information. The work is nearing completion, and when finished the library will be properly classified and cataloged and its contents will be readily available. Many of our books are old and much worn, and the constant use made of them by men of the type of the most of those here, limits the time of their serviceableness and calls for a liberal policy toward this department, if it is to be maintained at even its present standard. In our process of classification and cataloging we have had to discard 629 imperfect volumes. Seventy-five volumes have been added during the year by purchase or donation. We have at present 4917 books on our shelves."

#### The South

##### VIRGINIA

*Winchester.* Handley L. C. Vernon Eddy, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions (net) 1789; total 5669. New registration 509; total (net) 1700, in a population of 5864. Circulation 29,851 (21,510 fiction). Expenditures for books were \$1661.65, for binding \$380.78, lectures \$938.68, and salaries \$2803.69.

##### NORTH CAROLINA

"A public library in every town in North Carolina by 1920" is the goal toward which the State Library Commission is working. At present North Carolina has 19 towns with a population of 2500 or more which have no true public libraries, though a few of them have small school libraries or collections belonging to study clubs or civic leagues. The commission plans to print in succeeding issues of its quarterly *Bulletin*, articles about some of the best libraries in the state writ-

ten by library patrons who appreciate the value of a library to the community. It will also contain articles on the practical questions involved in the organization and administration of a public library, and it is hoped these articles will help to crystallize into successful action the interest that the commission will seek to arouse in its campaign among the literary, social, and educational agencies throughout the state.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Winnsboro.* Plans for starting a public library are being laid by the members of the Thomas Woodward chapter, D. A. R. A series of lectures by notable men of the state will be one means of raising funds.

#### GEORGIA

*Atlanta.* The Carnegie Library opened its fourth branch, March 3. The building was erected in 1915 at a cost of \$17,000, and is a gift from the Carnegie Corporation. This branch, which will be known as the South branch, is located in one of the most thickly populated sections of the city and in a section remote from the Main Library.

*Augusta.* Members of the Augusta Bar Association met Mar. 27 to discuss plans for a central library, practically every library in the city having been destroyed in the fire Mar. 22.

#### KENTUCKY

*Louisville.* At the last meeting of the library trustees it was decided to make additional use of the newspaper and civics room as a writing room by furnishing pen, ink and stationery.

#### ALABAMA

*Tuscaloosa.* Prof. George G. Brownell, chairman of the library committee of the University of Alabama, has proposed that the alumni erect a library building for the university, the money to be raised by popular subscriptions. The plan has been endorsed by the faculty and alumni. The present library building is entirely inadequate. The new building will be called the Amelia Gorgas Memorial Library, in memory of Mrs. Amelia Gorgas, who for many years was university librarian and who was connected with the University of Alabama for the greater portion of her life. Mrs. Gorgas was the widow of General Gorgas, who served as president of the university, and was the mother of Surgeon General Gorgas, of the U. S. Army.

### The Middle West

#### MICHIGAN

*Ypsilanti.* Under an opinion handed down by Attorney-General Fellows, the Michigan

State Normal College cannot build the proposed new library as a separate building on the site of former President Jones' residence, as had been hoped by the college authorities. The library must be built as part of the main building when that structure is repaired. The library will probably not be built this summer, however, as the high cost of building supplies is likely to force the authorities to postpone repairing of the main building.

#### OHIO

*Cleveland.* Trustees of the Public Library have purchased from R. L. Holmes a parcel 80 by 126 feet at W. 25th street and Mapledale avenue S. W. for approximately \$10,000 to be used as a site for erection of a new public library branch. The new building probably will cost \$25,000 and will be erected to house what is known as the Brooklyn branch on W. 25th street near Denison avenue S. W. It is scheduled to be erected some time this summer.

*Columbus.* The Public School Library under the direction of the Board of Education, of which Martin Hensel is librarian, now has reference libraries in each of the 55 school buildings under the control of the board. These libraries are housed permanently in these buildings and are operated by the principals and teachers. The central library makes such additions to these libraries as conditions require and funds permit. On August 31, 1915, these reference libraries contained 6443 volumes. In addition to the above the central library had 355 class room libraries in operation in the various school buildings, containing nearly 10,000 volumes. These are returned at the close of the school year. The total book resources of the library on Aug. 31, 1915, was 105,581 volumes.

*Toledo.* Architectural plans for two of the five new branch libraries will be started at once, so that actual construction will not be delayed. The East Toledo branch, corner Greenwood avenue and South Main street, will be designed by Manfred M. Stophlet, and the South End branch, Broadway and Langdon street, will be under the supervision of Architect D. L. Stine. Edward L. Tilton of New York has been retained as supervising architect. An effort will be made to begin operation on the other three branches, and a meeting of the trustees will be held in a short time to engage architects for each.

*Youngstown.* In an extended investigation published in the *Youngstown Vindicator*, Apr. 6, Joseph L. Wheeler, the new librarian in charge of the Reuben McMillan Public Li-



brary, compares the library's needs and its results with the same items in other cities, and furnishes some interesting figures. Other cities of the size of Youngstown and less spend twice as much on books. Twenty cities are listed and the average per capita expenditure is shown to be 42 cents, with Youngstown the lowest at 15 cents. The library, he maintains, does not get its fair and proper share of support, because the city officials have never realized the importance of the library's work, and have not granted its share of public money. The policy of a mere existence has been followed and when in the past it has been necessary to reduce civic expenses, while less important departments have been cut down 25%, the library has been cut 60%.

#### INDIANA

*Indianapolis.* The corner-stone of the Indianapolis Public Library was laid amid impressive ceremonies on Friday, Mar. 24, on a beautiful site, at Meridian and St. Clair streets, a part of which was generously donated to the city by James Whitcomb Riley. Edmund Eitel, nephew and representative of the latter, placed in the stone a steel box which contained an original MS. and copies of Riley's poems, copies of the library laws, papers relating to the history of the library, and several other documents. Construction work on the new library, which is to cost \$1,000,000, will go forward rapidly this summer, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy next winter. The present library is now crowded badly, holding 205,000 books, while being designed for only 80,000. The new building will be built throughout with Bedford stone and the interior furniture and library devices will be the most modern. Provision for a separate room in the new library to be filled with books on travel, science, history and literature, and to be known as the "Reference Library: Memorial to H. H. Lee, presented by his wife, Elizabeth Wood Lee," is made in the will of Mrs. Lee, probated recently.

#### ILLINOIS

*Augusta.* The people of Augusta township, Hancock county, voted a one mill tax for a township library April 4. Hancock county has now six free public libraries with permanent tax support. Carthage, La Harpe, Warsaw, Nauvoo and Hamilton are city libraries. The city councils of Nauvoo and Hamilton took over the association libraries early in the year. The library at Augusta will be the only township library in the county.

*Lexington.* The Smith Library has received a bequest of \$500 from Mrs. C. S. Arnold. The money is to be spent for books only.

*Lockport.* Healy Alexander, a well-known resident, has notified the Woman's Club, which has been working to secure a public library for the township, that he will donate the lot at the corner of Ninth and Hamilton streets for a library site. With the lot now secured, a building and maintenance of the same is all that is necessary and it is probable that some means will be presented whereby Lockport can have a library in the near future.

*Pana.* Five hundred of the most valuable volumes from the library of William Eugene Hayward have been presented to the public library of Pana by his daughters. Mr. Hayward for many years has been one of the most prominent citizens of Pana, serving as mayor for one term. The collection of books contains many valuable and rare books in literature, science and art, valued at \$7000.

### The Northwest

#### WISCONSIN

*Brodhead.* The librarian reports in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* that by actual count there is a registration of 1430 borrowers in this town of 1667 population—a truly remarkable showing.

*Milwaukee.* Plans have been completed by the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, manufacturers of motor-cycles, for the installation of a library and research department under the management of Hugh Sharp, formerly assistant publicity manager. The increasing amount of advertising and publicity material being issued made the need of the research section and library imperative.

*Platteville.* A collection of about 125 German books, belonging to the late Fritz Schroeder, has been placed in the Public Library.

#### MINNESOTA

*Hibbing.* The library board at the next meeting of the village council will ask the village to appropriate \$56,000 for an addition to the present Public Library, which is considered too small for its present needs. According to the plans and specifications the addition will be built out up to the street on Third avenue and will take in additional acreage in the rear of the present library and on Mahoning street. The addition planned for the rear of the present building is 20 x 75 feet. An auditorium will be included and this will be 65 x 47 feet.

*St. Paul.* The Improvement Association of Merriam Park has voted to deed two lots valued at \$4000 to the city of St. Paul. The



property, on Marshall avenue near Fairview avenue, is to be used only for community house or library purposes. It will be leveled and improved before the transfer is made.

## IOWA

*Cedar Rapids* F. P. L. E. Joanna Hagey, libn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accession 4418; withdrawn 1477; total in library 35,252. Circulation 208,712. New registration 2914; total 11,855; estimated population 43,000. Receipts \$19,170.53; expenditures \$16,781.19, including \$4,270.12 for books, \$393.79 for periodicals, \$881.54 for binding, and \$6,573.39 for library salaries.

## NEBRASKA

*Omaha.* Miss Edith Tobitt, public librarian, has announced that the library board next fall will ask for a bond issue of \$200,000 or \$250,000, with which to erect a new building, to be used as an art gallery, auditorium and store rooms. The board wants another building, practically the duplicate of the present structure, three stories high and 120 feet long and 60 feet wide. The library owns the ground back of the present building at 19th and Harney streets.

## The Southwest

## MISSOURI

*Kansas City.* Plans for the addition to the Public Library at 11th and Locust streets, are complete. Work probably will begin soon. The board of education is awaiting the decision of the supreme court regarding the title of the land. The board was sued by the original owner of the land, who declared he was insane at the time he signed the deed. At a meeting of the board of education of the Kansas side, April 3, a contract was let for about \$18,300 for a branch library to be located on 18th street, between Metropolitan and Strong avenues, in Argentine.

## COLORADO

*Fort Morgan.* The newest Carnegie library in the state was opened here Feb. 25. As county-seat library in one of the dry-farming sections of eastern Colorado, with its new \$10,000 building and the services for six weeks of an organizer to start the new growth in accepted lines, it is hoped it will become a leader in its part of the state. The building has two large reading rooms and an auditorium seating 200 people. Free use by people outside the town will be permitted, and this privilege is expected to be especially enjoyed by the rural school teachers. The county agricultural agent and county superintendent of schools are co-operating with the library board.

## TEXAS

*Dallas.* The board of trustees of the Dallas Public Library has voted to authorize the president to ask for bids for constructing a small addition to the building. The crowded condition of the reference room has made some change necessary, and as Carnegie Hall, on the second floor, has not been used for an auditorium in some time, it has been decided to use that space for a reference room. The old reference room will be filled with double stacks. Only a small addition will be made to provide a stairway to the new reference room. The roof of the building will also be repaired. The cost of the changes will be about \$5,000.

*Vernon.* At a meeting of the library committee, appointed by the Young Men's Business League of this city, the contract for the building of a \$12,500 library building has been awarded to a local contractor. The erection of this building will begin at once and will be pushed to completion at the earliest possible date.

## The Pacific Coast

## WASHINGTON

*Harrington.* Members of the Mothers' Club report that in their efforts to establish a reading room and library in Harrington the council has granted them the use of the south room of the lower floor in the city hall. A number of local business men have donated paper, paints, lumber and labor and the room is being renovated.

## CALIFORNIA

*Gridley.* The new \$15,000 Public Library was dedicated Mar 17 with appropriate ceremonies.

*San Francisco.* A resolution to set aside \$10,000 to be called the James Lick fund for the purchase of volumes for the library of the Mechanics' Institute was passed at the annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute. The fund was voted from the general treasury of the institute for the purpose of replacing volumes destroyed by the fire of 1906, originally purchased with a fund of \$10,000 donated by James Lick.

## NEVADA

*Ely.* The Woman's Club has presented to the board of county commissioners a petition for assistance in the matter of establishing a public library. The petition sets forth that the board of education has signified a willingness to allow the use of a room in the high school building and to co-operate in the movement, that Mayor A. B. Witcher has assumed the responsibility for the collection of \$300

by private subscription for the purpose of buying books; that the teachers of the county high school have offered their services in organizing and caring for the library until the close of the present school term. The request is then made that the sum of \$300 be appropriated from the county funds for immediate use in the purchase of books; that the further sum of \$300 be guaranteed by the county in monthly installments of \$25 for the purpose of maintaining the public library, and that all books belonging to abandoned school districts be transferred to the county public library.

#### UTAH

*Mount Pleasant.* At the election in March it was voted to establish a public library in a \$12,000 building. The building is to be constructed from the Sanpete County library fund. The city will meet the cost of running the library.

*Salt Lake City.* Revised plans of Fred A. Hale, architect, for the addition to the Packard Free Public Library have been tentatively accepted by the library board. The plans call for an addition in the rear of the present building, 31 by 64 feet, two stories in height and following in general appearance the style of the present building. The building will contain a board meeting room, a magazine room and children's reading room on the ground floor, the remainder of the space being devoted to stack space for books.

#### Canada

*Montreal. Fraser Inst.* P. B. de Crève-cœur, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1915.) Accessions 3211; total number of volumes in library, 74,085. Attendance in the reference and circulating room was 88,319, and in the newspaper and periodical room 72,073. Salaries amounted to \$5500; English periodicals and newspapers \$317.80, French 124.43; English books purchased \$841.79, French \$366.41.

#### QUEBEC

*Quebec. Legislative L.* Ernest Myrand, lbn. (Rpt.—1915.) Accessions 2287 volumes, 1200 pamphlets; total 107,218 volumes, 26,450 pamphlets. During the year the library was moved into its spacious new quarters, where provision is made for storing 200,000 volumes, besides the space available in the basement for from 30,000 to 40,000 more. The making of a suitable catalog and the final classification of the books, probably on a combination of the Dewey and Cutter systems, will be begun as soon as possible.

#### Foreign

##### HOLLAND

*The Hague.* The munificence of Mr. Carnegie made it possible for the work at the library of the Peace Palace to be carried on without interruption. Its rules and regulations have just been issued and published in two languages. The nature of this library is that of a public library, with this restriction, that besides the members of certain colleges and institutions the general public can obtain admission only when this has been granted by the directors.

##### CHINA

In her report of the work of the Boone Library in Wuchang for the year ending June, 1915, Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, the librarian, shows a steady increase in the number of readers in the library and a more intelligent use of the books. Reference reading in the building has increased, while the number of books drawn out is slightly less than in the year preceding. The accessions were 482 new volumes in English and 624 in Chinese, a large proportion of the latter being translations of Western literature. The most interesting feature of the library work during the year was the development of the traveling libraries. Three of these small libraries were started in 1914 and taken to three of the government schools in the city. In 1915 ten such small libraries were in service at different times in the government schools and other educational institutions in Wuchang and Hankow, thus putting in circulation 1100 of the best translations from Western learning and English books adapted to the needs of the students in these schools. In two of the government schools, reading rooms have been started as the result of the librarian's taking these books in person to these schools. A small branch reading room with books and periodicals from the Boone Library has been started at St. Michael's, the other side of the city, and during certain hours is opened to the public. This reading room has been of special service to students of the Military School. The average number of students to be found using the University Library each week has been about 325, and 1123 books were issued during the year to teachers and students of the university and to members of the missions. Increased support of the library, in the shape both of funds and of books and subscriptions to periodicals, is coming from the churches and schools in this country as the work of the library is becoming better known.

## LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

ADVERTISING. See Publicity

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography in relation to literature. A. Cecil Piper. *Lib. World*, S., 1915, p. 79-83.

"The relationship that exists between bibliography and literature is sufficiently obvious to all, and probably it is this obviousness which accounts for the comparative neglect of this side of bibliographical study. What is wanted is a good bibliographical history of literature. The only literary histories I know that approximate to this demand are the *Cambridge History of English Literature*, now in course of publication, which is, unfortunately, not illustrated, and Garnett and Gosse's *English Literature*, 1903. The most common relationship between bibliography and literature is the simple one usually adopted by authors before writing about a particular subject, *viz.*, to search out what has been already done and compare results. Librarians know only too well that the specialist is a specialist only; that he rarely knows anything of the general trend of knowledge in subjects other than his own; and are aware, also, that while he knows exactly what he wants, he is frequently helpless in conducting the actual search; yet a little training would make the path easy. Many of the concordances and indexes that have been published would have been greatly increased in value had the compilers had but an elementary idea of the science of cataloging and indexing.

"Again, how often do we lament the lack of general indexes to important books, and how often, when indexes are provided, do we find that they are badly compiled and practically useless? Bibliography chronicles and describes the works necessary for the study of literature, but it should go further: it should concern itself with the methods of literary research, by applying its laws and methods to the examination of literary texts. The greater part of the work of an editor of literary texts, is of a purely bibliographical nature, and he should have had some bibliographical training for the task. It is by means of bibliographical method that literary documents can show the best results and the most satisfactory and reliable knowledge.

Likewise it is of the utmost importance that librarians should study bibliographical methods and gain some knowledge of the general principles of bibliography, both his-

torical and practical. Bibliography is necessary in practically every phase of library work, whether in the collation of books, in aiding readers, in the selection of books, or in cataloging and classification. It is the progress of librarianship that has been the chief means of proving the value of bibliographical knowledge to students, and nearly all the eminent bibliographers are, or have been, librarians.

### BINDING—LETTERING THIN BOOKS

An article in the *British & Colonial Printer & Stationer* for Feb. 17 summarized a discussion carried on in several issues of the *Publishers' Circular* by the editor and various correspondents (including librarians, a bookbinder, and others) who have been agitated by a revival of the question whether the title on the back of a book or magazine should read from the top downwards or vice versa.

"The *Publishers Circular* states that its view is that a title should be printed to read along the back of a book or magazine from the top down, because when placed face up, singly or in a pile, on a table or counter or shelf, the title is in the correct position for reading it, and as many cloth-bound books have no titles on the front covers, it is doubly important to have the books so lettered. On the other hand, if the title is printed to read from the bottom upwards, then the title is always upside down when the book or magazine is lying on a table or counter or shelf, either singly or in a pile.

"The arguments of the various correspondents against the view of the *Publishers' Circular* may be summarized as follow:—1. The method of placing books on their sides in piles on shelves is the wrong way to place books on shelves, and therefore the *Publishers' Circular's* argument is a weak one. 2. A book lettered from the bottom upwards can be read quite easily whether it is on a floor shelf or on one twelve feet high, by taking a side view from the right—the natural and habitual method. 3. The great majority of thin books are lettered the opposite manner to that which the *Publishers' Circular* advocates and therefore for the sake of uniformity they should continue to be so lettered. 4. It is a standing rule among book-finishers to letter books from bottom to top, and book-finishers from time immemorial have always adopted this method."

The writer discusses the various arguments and in general agrees with the opponents of the *Publishers' Circular's* view, regretting that the latter "should support the American and German method, which is the reverse of ours, and thus strive to alter our very general practice."

#### BIRD CLUBS

The East Portland (Ore.) Branch Library Boys' Club, which has been studying the lives of inventors and their inventions during the winter, is now turning its attention to birds. Dr. Emma Welty of the Audubon Society gave the club a talk recently on "How to study the birds." One of the points emphasized in her talk was how to describe accurately the birds seen, starting with a well known bird and comparing with it the strange bird as to size, shape of bill, etc., giving especial attention to the color of the plumage and the markings. The interest of the boys was more and more aroused as the lecture proceeded until toward the end of the hour they were all asking questions about the birds they had seen and wished to identify. Some of the questions asked showed that the boys had been keen observers of the birds and were enthusiastic bird-lovers.

This lecture on birds was followed by an evening arranged by the pupils of the Buckman school, who had secured a splendid set of pictures from the Board of Education rooms. Twelve boys and girls were chosen from a seventh grade and a bird picture assigned to each one. Each learned all he could about his bird and if the school could not furnish the information he wanted he turned to the books of the library. After this preparation they came with their slides and lanterns and gave to the two hundred and sixty boys and girls of the nearby schools, who had gathered in the library auditorium to hear them, a most interesting and instructive talk on these birds. Such an eager audience of young listeners would be hard to find. The attention of the boys and girls was then drawn to the library posters showing designs of bird houses which they could copy and they were urged to help make of Portland a real bird city.

An exhibit of the best types of bird houses made by the public school children may now be seen in the children's room of the library.

BOOK SELECTION. See Fiction

#### CATALOGING

The classified or the dictionary catalogue;

a summary. Wilfrid S. Robertshaw. *The Librarian*, S.-O., 1915. p. 29-32; p. 49-53.

"What better can be desired than the logical arrangement of a classified catalog? Surely it is more educative, and an improvement upon one which hitherto has followed the order of the alphabet. The subjects in a dictionary catalog may show, by references, all their cognate subjects, but it is to numerous parts of the catalog that we are referred. As an example of this logical order, take the subject, Medicine. In the consultation of the A. L. A. Catalog, a reader sees at class no. 610 the heading Medicine, followed by its subdivisions as Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene and Public Health—all the works on medicine being contained in four pages. But the same reader turns to the Chelsea or similar dictionary catalog and finds that he has to look under several headings, this being due to the fact that the specific entry principle is followed throughout. This means that the reader has to look for books on Anatomy under Anatomy, and for works on Veterinary Hygiene under Veterinary Hygiene. If the scheme of classification is followed, all works on Medicine will be collected in systematic order, while by the aid of the alphabetical index of subjects at the end of the catalog the reader is directed immediately to any specific subject if such is desired. That the wants of such a reader as the above are far better met by the classified catalog is quite obvious.

"Judging by the statements set forth on the subject of classified and dictionary catalogs, it would appear from the general tone that the classified catalog is the better form for a reference library. On the other hand, the dictionary catalog seems to me to be quite as adaptable to the reference library as the classified form. Proof of this is forthcoming, an attempt being made to show how it can claim the dual merit—that of adequately catering for both departments. Take, for example, the two common subjects, Philology and Psychology, which are the technical terms for Language and Mind, respectively. Granting that the popular terms are employed for subject headings, the student need not fear that the cataloger has altogether forgotten him. When he looks in the catalog under the technical names he finds he is directed to Language and Mind. Under these two headings he will find all that he otherwise would under the catalog. It is only when the dictionary catalog fails to provide the necessary references that its claim to serve for a reference library is resented. Within the two covers of a dictionary catalog we find all



classes of people catered for; which is the exact reverse to providing, primarily, for specialists in some particular literature as a classified catalog does."

CLASSIFICATION. *See also* Cataloging

—PERIODICAL LITERATURE

The superstition of the bound volume. By L. Stanley Jast. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 1915. p. 540-547.

"When I contemplate a large collection of pamphlets before and after the classifier has worked his will upon them I am tempted, remembering Nietzsche's definition of the highest art as 'The reduction of order out of chaos,' to claim for the classifier a place beside the painter, the sculptor, and the musician. It is curious, however, to notice how the superstition, the fetish of the *binding* still governs us in regard to another mass of what is to all intents and purposes pamphlet material, namely, periodicals, transactions, and such like matter. I have here a few examples of the manner in which I propose that periodical literature should be dealt with. The articles composing the serial are separated from one another, bound in manilla covers, and bear on the outer cover the decimal class number, author, and title of the contribution, together with the title of the magazine, and full reference to series, volume, date, and page numbers. What is left of the magazine, when the articles have been thus extracted, which in this case consists of the title page, the list of contents, notes, and miscellaneous short articles, and the index to the volume, is then treated similarly as a pamphlet, and placed where the bound volume of the magazine would otherwise have been put. Against the entries of the articles in the table of contents are entered the class numbers under which they will be found, and the following label is pasted inside the cover:

The articles in this work have been extracted and classed separately under their appropriate topics. They will be found in the pamphlet collection under their authors (or if anonymous, under their titles) in the class numbers entered in the margin of the list of contents

The "pernicious practice of publishers of magazines and transactions of commencing articles on the same page or on the back of the page which concludes another contribution" is condemned, and is recommended for consideration to the book production committee of the Library Association. Until the present practice is altered it is necessary either to buy two copies of every serial, or supply the missing portions with the typewriter.

Mr. Jast thinks his plan would eliminate in some cases two-thirds of the material as having no permanent value, with a corresponding saving in space and in binding costs.

CLUBS. *See* Bird clubs

DISCIPLINE—IN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

"Few libraries exist which do not have to meet the discipline problem, and in many cases it is a very serious one," says a writer in the March issue of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. "The following scheme to get the co-operation and interest of high school pupils in the matter of proper behavior has been tried out by Miss Miller, of Menominee, Mich., and will be suggestive to other libraries.

"In the library work of the junior English classes of the high school, each pupil was requested to write three rules from which the following eight have been chosen by a committee composed of three members of the junior class:

BE COURTEOUS.  
AVOID TOO MUCH WALKING AROUND.  
AVOID UNNECESSARY TALKING.  
DO NOT VISIT WITH THE LIBRARIANS.  
DO NOT VISIT WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS.  
DO NOT LINGER BETWEEN THE BOOK  
STACKS.  
REPLACE BOOKS AND MAGAZINES AFTER  
USING.  
DO NOT BEND OR BREAK THE BINDING  
OF BOOKS.

"These rules, which were printed in the newspaper, are posted in the library for the guidance not only of high school students, but as a gentle reminder to the general public."

ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

The technical library's field of service. W. P. Cutter. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 150-152.

Mr. Cutter, the librarian of the Engineering Societies Library in New York, maintains a library service bureau for his clients, and receives inquiries from engineers in Chile, Penang, Alaska, Buenos Aires, Queensland, etc. The services rendered range from a complete list of references on magnesite to specifications for the 7 mm. Mauser cartridge, 1893 model.

Many questions are answered from reference lists made for other persons, and the library prepares bibliographies on subjects in demand. War conditions are responsible for many requests for information. Many orders for photostat reprints are received by telephone.

The library has recently published a "Catalogue of technical periodicals in New York and vicinity," in which 2600 publications are



listed. A current index to leading articles in 1000 periodicals received is also extremely useful. A committee has been appointed to devise a standard system of classification for technical literature, which may be used by the Engineering Societies and as a basis for an index to technical literature.

A schedule of charges covers the cost of the work of the bureau, and it is hoped to make it self-supporting, with branch research offices in other places.

#### EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON LIBRARIES

The press and public libraries. *Lib. World*, Jan., 1916. p. 303-304.

The closing of newsrooms in some of London's libraries for the sake of economizing during war time has aroused a storm of disapproval from the English press.

The *Saturday Review* says: "More especially let English literature be the last thing to be cut out of the list of necessary things. Those who think of literature as a mere luxury, to be cut down with as little compunction as petrol or asparagus, are exceedingly ill advised. They can have very little idea as to what precisely it is we are fighting to preserve. The nation which is starved in mind and fancy is as little likely to survive the searching test of war as the nation which is starved for bread and cheese."

The *New Statesman* condenses an article from the *Librarian* on the saving of money normally spent on new books for libraries:

"The sum total of the economy thus effected throughout the whole country is perfectly trifling, and probably it is not an economy at all, even financially. For the smaller public expenditure must mean a larger private expenditure on books, and while every book added to a public library is read on the average by at least a hundred persons, privately owned books are read at most by five or six. The explanation of this foolish policy is no doubt the inability of most people . . . to understand that a reduction of public expenditure is of no national value whatever if it leads to private expenditure as great or greater. . . . If the nation cannot afford the trivial sum needed to keep public libraries more or less up to date, then it is time all places of entertainment were closed, and publishers forbidden to publish new books."

#### FICTION

What about fiction in our public libraries? Caroline B. Clement. *Bull. of N. H. Pub. Libs.*, D., 1915. p. 138-139.

The librarian must decide to what extent

the demand for current popular fiction must be met in each library, and the problem varies with different communities. The criticisms in the *Book Review Digest* and the *A. L. A. Booklist* are invaluable aids to judicious selection, and the latter at least is within the reach of every librarian. A library is not a newsstand for the free distribution of the latest publications, regardless of their contents, and it is just as important to select the best and most reliable fiction as it is in choosing non-fiction, if the public is to get a good return for its money invested.

The five tests given by Mrs. Belle Holcombe Johnson, of the Connecticut Library Committee, may be safely applied: (1) Test of good English; (2) simplicity and charm; (3) good taste; (4) truth; and (5) effect on the reader.

#### FILING

Filing. Mrs. A. L. Robinson. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 147-149.

Mrs. Robinson has charge of the filing department of the Texas Company, of New York, a firm which produces and markets petroleum and its products.

She emphasizes the qualities of memory, imagination, intuition, tact, patience and love of order as requisite for the efficient filer.

The business man expects results quickly from his file, and cares little for niceties of indexing if letters are not forthcoming in a reasonable time.

Boys are useless as filers, according to Mrs. Robinson, because they see no chance for advancement in the file, and seek merely to get papers and documents out of sight. Girls who have had library experience are, of course, especially valuable.

Her own file combines subject filing with subdivisions of alphabetical, geographical and numerical filing, and is capable of great expansion. Her general file takes care of about 2000 sheets of paper, from 10 departments, in about 500 classifications, and gives out some 150 files a day. An index and a series of letter books, containing duplicates, help to check the file.

#### FORMS AND BLANKS

The new form of daily branch statistics in use in the Queens Borough Public Library, and reproduced herewith, was inaugurated in June, 1915, and revised in January, 1916. In the revised form, certain entries have been omitted, the work being reported on from the departments for the whole system. Other entries have been differently grouped, but

the main idea and most of the headings remain as at first planned. It is mailed daily.

Miss J. F. Hume, the chief librarian, writes as follows concerning the new form: "This form relieves the branches from keeping nine daily branch accounts, recorded in separate

branches have separate boxes for each account with slot in the top, and moneys as taken in are dropped into the proper box, not opened until counted for the day's receipts. A separate box is kept for change.

"A monthly summary of statistics, consist-

### The Queens Borough Public Library

Br. Hours open Ad. _____ Juv. _____										Signed _____ Br. Lib'n.																						
Date _____															CIRCULATION OF BOOKS																	
1916	U. P.	000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	010	020	Closed	Fiction	Total																
Adult																																
Juvenile																																
VOLUMES			SPEC. COLL.			POSTALS				REF.		*BOOKS		LETTERS		NEWS																
*Gita	Col-lected	Sub-ject	No. Vols.	For	Appa-riation	Deliv-erance	Inter-change	Receiv-ing	Ship-ment	Adult	Rec'd	Sent	Written	Sent	Pub.																	
DETAIL OF CIRCULATION																																
Foreign		Total				D. P.		Bor'd		Loaned		HRS.		VOLS.		REGISTRATION		PREPARATION														
												Chil. Work		Mon-itor		Tot.		New		Ren.		Trans.		Time		Bks.		Per.				
Ad.																																
Juv.																																
VISITS			CLUBS			STORIES			BULLETINS			READ. LISTS			PIC.		PO-EMS		EXHIBITS													
To School	To Home	To Branch	No. Pupils	*Offi-cial	*Other	*Name	Atten-dance	By	Atten-dance	Made	Posted	Made	Posted	Circ.	Circ.	Recd.																
RECEIPTS																	REFUNDS				BAL. TR.		EXPENDITURES								BALANCE	
Bal.	Finan.	Tot.	D. P.	Mem.	P. P.	Total		P. P.	Mem.	Lost	Books	Tot.	Net	Bal.	Post-ages	Ex-press	Man-ages	Novelty	Leas-ure	Misc.	Total	Daily										

POSTAGE USED:

NOTE: Goods transferred by truckman need not be specified.

NOTE: Ad. Black; Juv. Red; For. Green; Receipts, Red.

Parcel Post \$

Letters

News papers \_\_\_\_\_

Total daily \_\_\_\_\_

Cumulated: \_\_\_\_\_

\*SPECIFY.

"Some of the librarians clung to their petty cash accounts, very reasonably, as they are responsible for the moneys, so on the revised form changes have been introduced which produce a daily cumulation which checks itself automatically on each daily report and is simplicity itself in the working. The

books, and five monthly reports, compiled therefrom; also from the cumulated annual reports, which are now compiled at head-quarters.

ing of the totals line for each branch, is made up for the chief librarian, having the same column headings as are on the daily report, with the different branches in alphabetical order in the first column. This gives the work of the whole system in surprising detail at a glance. A copy of this report is cut into strips horizontally, and its particular line is sent to each branch, where it is pasted on a sheet having the same column headings. Twelve lines thus show detailed statistics for the branch on two pages, and by leaving a blank line between the pasted strips, both monthly and cumulated statistics are revealed

at once instead of in a dozen separate records, some on cards, others in books, etc. This we are beginning now, as the end of the year found the branches with only brief cumulated statistics for their yearly reports. This method was immediately devised to supply them, and like the original daily form, makes one rather breathless in realizing its comprehensiveness and ease."

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES. *See also* Discipline  
—In high school libraries

#### INDEXING—COST OF

The 1915 report of the librarian for the Insurance Library Association of Boston contains some figures on the cost of making the index cards in the association's file:

"The whole number of cards in the card index cabinets is now approximately 35,000. In June a complete duplicate set of the cards in the library at that time was sent to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in New York. Since then about 3000 cards have been added to the National Board's set.

"It seems probable that we will add to our collection at the rate of about 2000 main cards a year. Assuming that each card will be distributed in four places in the index, this will mean each year the addition of about 8000 reference cards.

"A carefully kept record of the work done by the card indexer devoting her whole time to the work when we were preparing the original set for the National Board of Underwriters, shows that one girl was able to type at that time about 530 finished cards a week. The cards consisted of Library Bureau 3 x 5-inch punched stock, costing \$2.70 per thousand, net. We were paying the indexer twelve dollars a week. These items indicate that our cards cost us for making approximately twenty-five dollars per thousand. Ordinarily, the work of making cards seldom goes on uninterruptedly for more than a few hours together, while the time spent in supervising is not easily measured, which makes it difficult to say just what is the entire cost. So far as I have been able to learn from others who have undertaken special library cataloging, this cost is not excessive for the mechanical part of work done in this way."

#### INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSES — PROPOSED HANDBOOK ON

A handbook for the operation of clearing houses of information. Kenneth C. Walker. *Spec. Libs.*, N., 1915. p. 152-154.

Mr. Walker, of the department of technology of the Free Public Library, New Haven, Ct., has suggested to the Special Libraries Association a handbook for special librarians. Mr. Marion has offered his services as joint author. Mr. Walker defines his purpose as follows:

"The aim of the proposed publication is threefold: First, to act as a suitable guide and instructor to those inexperienced in library technique as applied to a modern business collection. Second, to serve as a consulting collection of recognized methods used in the operation of special libraries. And, third, to benefit the business man by cumulating the flood of material illustrative of library methods as adapted to business methods. Furthermore, to effect a saving in establishing and maintaining a special collection. The saving hinted at in the above is that gained by adopting a tried system instead of ignorantly experimenting, as is so often the case."

The modern business man spends hours planning floor space so as to conserve the time and energy of his employees. It is only reasonable to expect that equal care is required in arranging a special library's space to best advantage. Hence considerable attention is given to "arrangement" in the chapter analytics which follow:

#### OPERATION OF AN INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSE

##### CHAPTER ANALYTICS

- Introduction
  - Definition
  - Relation to business house in which it is established
  - Aims and scope
- Operation
  - Equipment
    - Rooms: Their location, size, etc.
    - Furniture: Desks, shelves or book cases, card catalogs, cabinets, filing cases, tables, chairs, etc.
  - Selection
  - Arrangement
  - Heating, lighting and ventilating
  - Outside communication
    - Telephone
    - Other mechanical means of communication
    - Messenger service
  - Supplies: cards, typewriters, duplicators, other labor-saving devices
  - Purchase of supplies
    - Requisitions or special purchasing forms
    - Accounting in relation to the library
    - Aids and methods other than included in above
- Administration
  - Head of department
    - Qualifications
    - Salaries
  - Assistants
    - Qualifications
    - Salaries
  - Staff management
  - Relation of staff to supporting organization

## Material

- Sources and forms
  - Books and pamphlets
  - Periodicals, society proceedings, continuations, trade catalogs, clippings, maps, plans, photographs, manuscripts
  - Government publications: federal, state, municipal
- Ordering material
  - Publishers
  - Prices, trade bibliography, trade terms
  - Special order forms
- Accessioning material
  - Systems
  - Shelf listing
  - Classifying
    - Purpose of classification
    - Systems available
    - Individual and special vs. general or standard systems
  - Aids and suggestions
- Cataloging
  - Purpose
  - Rules or codes
  - Alphabetizing (or filing of cards and other similar material)
  - Arrangement of material and mechanical preparation
  - Bookbinding and repair
  - Loan systems and records
    - Purpose
    - Aids and suggestions
- Co-operation
  - Interdepartmental
  - Public and similar library systems
  - Other special libraries
  - Information bureaus and research bureaus
  - Other sources, *e. g.*, knowledge of experts and individuals
  - Methods of handling co-operation, *e. g.*, special card forms, systems, etc.
- Extension or publicity work
  - Purpose
  - Methods of
    - Examples or samples
    - Aids and suggestions
- Library terms and definitions
  - Comparison with A. L. A. definitions and special library application of the same or similar terms
- Bibliography
- Index

LETTERING BOOKS. See Binding—Lettering thin books

PERIODICALS. See Classification—Periodical literature

## PUBLICITY

On Wednesday, Mar. 1, was inaugurated the carefully planned campaign of the Public Library Committee of the Toledo, O., Commerce Club for a Library Publicity Week, to direct the attention of every citizen to the opportunities offered them by the Public Library, and to stimulate among them the use of the library's resources. The *Commerce Club News*, the official publication of the club, issued a special library number covering the movement. After several months' preparation, a combination advertising campaign had been agreed upon, in which no avenue of publicity was overlooked.

Articles written by the committeemen—each having some news feature mentioning the

Public Library, appeared daily in the different city papers. A characteristic advertisement alternated in the two afternoon papers, each carrying two advertisements, and two were also carried in the morning paper. The moving picture theaters showed slides, bearing such appropriate slogans as, "Learn more—Earn more,"—"A book for every reader—A reader for every book," and many others. The street cars carried posters in the front during the week with this announcement, printed in red and black:

## THE FOOL NEVER LEARNS

THE AVERAGE MAN learns from his own experience  
THE WISE MAN from the experience of others

## BE WISE

## USE YOUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

FOR TRAINING

FOR INSPIRATION

FOR PLEASURE

NO COST

LEARN MORE

NO RED TAPE  
EARN MORE

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY "AT YOUR SERVICE"  
*Public Library Committee, Toledo Commerce Club*

Twenty thousand laundry packages upon being opened disclosed the following polite request,

## LEARN MORE, EARN MORE

Use your Public Library  
Begin now—Do it often—Tell your friends

## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

At your service

Windows in one of the prominent savings and trust companies in the business district where thousands of people pass daily were decorated with attractive signs, "Are You Going to Build this Spring? The Library Has Books Which Will Tell You How." Nine by twelve cards were printed for use in show windows and given large distribution. A six-page folder printed in dark brown on india tint stock told a story of human interest, "Why Smith kept his job." This little story emphasized how easy it was to use the Public Library, telling that it had books for all tastes and needs, and giving some of the questions that were asked and satisfactorily answered by Public Library books. The folder also told of surprising changes in the old library and all about the five Carnegie branch libraries building in various parts of the city. The folders were placed in banks; an automobile party also distributed them to various factories with an attractive hanger. Superintendents of schools distributed one thousand to teachers who in turn told the story to the pupils. This was followed by personal trips with the children of the classes instructing them how the Public Library may be used easily. Churches of all denominations helped.

Announcements by leaflets and from the pulpits called attention to the Public Library. In the Sunday paper a half-page feature story told about the children's hour, and other interesting branches of the work. Nothing was overlooked. Every channel of daily custom was covered and the results have already been most gratifying in a large accession of card holders.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT. See Bibliography

### Bibliographical Notes

The March number of the *Bulletin* of the Indiana State Library is devoted to condensed biographical sketches of the governors of Indiana, both under territorial and state form of government.

The quarterly *Bulletin* of the Insurance Library Association of Boston contains in each issue a list of references to current articles and publications on fire insurance and related subjects.

The "Apprentice course," a series of articles originally published in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, is obtainable in a set of reprints for 75 cents, and is especially useful in small libraries where such a course must be organized.

A "Supplement 1916" to the Norwegian catalog of books suitable for public libraries, first published in 1913 (with supplements in 1914 and 1915) is now available. It is arranged according to the main classes of the Dewey decimal classification.

In *Special Libraries* for February, 1916, (p. 40) is given a list of the people from whom may be obtained reports on wood-using industries, including box manufacture, in a number of states. A list of recent book reviews on "Business" is given in the same issue.

Two libraries at least gave special attention to the Lenten season this year. The Seymour Library of Auburn, N. Y., got out a short "List for Lenten reading," and the Public Library of Trenton, N. J., issued its "Suggestions for devotional reading," with brief annotations for each title included.

The *Medical Record* of April 8, volume 89, pages 651-652, contains an editorial on the importance of medical libraries for hospitals, both with reference to the use of these libraries by patients in hospitals, especially hos-

pitals for the insane, and with reference to their use by members of the staff. According to the editorial hospital libraries "have been degenerated into a sort of lounging room for internes by day, and a trysting place for nurses by night."

In the last three years the LIBRARY JOURNAL has printed lists of books by representative American poets of the present century, as compiled by a committee of the Poetry Society of America. From these three lists has been compiled a single list "intended to cover the story of our published books on poetry from 1900 to December, 1915," selecting the most notable among the works of individual poets, and this cumulative list is published in Bulletin 44 of the Syracuse Public Library, and may be had for 5 cents a copy, postpaid.

The Chicago Public Library is planning to issue a cumulation of the fifty monthly lists of additions printed in its *Book Bulletin* from 1911 to 1915. This cumulation will comprise 11,000 titles and will be issued in three parts. Part I, Fiction, embraces 2500 titles, with names of authors and titles arranged alphabetically. Part II, Juvenile, comprises 1500 titles, and also has authors and titles in one alphabet. Part III, Non-fiction, 7000 titles, is grouped in classes as follows: Philosophy, Religion, Social sciences, Language, Literature, History, Biography, Travel, Useful arts and Fine arts. This part is supplied with an author, title and subject index in one alphabet. An indexed finding list of all the titles in the library on Philosophy, Religion, and Medicine, is also under way, and a number of select topical lists are planned for issuance during the year. There has been a material reduction in the prices of all the lists.

*Biblioteksbladet* is the name of a Swedish library journal, the first number of which has just been received here. Like the catalog of books for the public libraries mentioned in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March, 1916, it is a sign of the increased activity in the library field which is noticeable in Sweden at the present time. A library association to which belong librarians of all kinds of public as well as college libraries, was founded in February, 1915. This association, whose only organ at first was a magazine for higher public education in general, has now felt the need of a medium of its own for the successful accomplishment of its purpose. This new library journal is to appear five times a year, and the annual subscription will be 3 kr. (80c.). The first number contains, among other things,



an account of the first annual meeting of the association, an article on co-operation between different kinds of public libraries, and one about travelling libraries. A large section is devoted to short reviews of new books. These book-notes will serve as the chief basis for the annual supplements to the printed catalog of books suitable for library use.

To facilitate an intelligent appreciation of the exhibition of New Jersey textiles held in the Newark Public Library during February and March, a handbook called "The story of textiles" was published by the Newark Museum Association. The exhibition contained "exhibits of clothmaking, hatmaking, knitting, embroidery and lace, rugmaking; modern arts and crafts and the handwork of the schools; an historic exhibit of old New Jersey-made textiles and the Homelands exhibit, articles contributed by school children of foreign parentage." Also 66 firms contributed commercial exhibits and 32 schools and 10 clubs were represented. The handbook, which is copiously illustrated, describes the methods of preparing the thread for weaving, both early and modern; shows the processes of weaving on various looms, and in various weaves; gives quotations from the literature of all times and peoples containing allusions to this industry; presents some statistics on the subject of textiles in the United States and in New Jersey; and ends with reproductions of twelve Japanese pictures illustrating silk manufacture in the Flowery Kingdom.

## RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### GENERAL

CHIVERS' catalog for public libraries and public schools; twelve thousand selected books: standard fiction, adult and juvenile replacements, text books in Chivers' leather, buckram and reinforced bindings. Brooklyn: Chivers' Binding Co., Inc. 156 p.

INDIANAPOLIS Public Library. A list of books by Indiana authors in the . . . library. 12 p.

SOME books in large print. Springfield, Mass.: City Library. 12 p.

### FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

#### FOREIGNERS

Detroit Public Library. Books for foreigners learning English. 16 p.

### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### ACCIDENT COMPENSATION

Dercum, Francis Xavier. Hysteria and accident compensation; nature of hysteria and the lesson of the post-litigation results. Philadelphia: T. Bissel Co. 3 p. bibl. \$2 n.

#### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, commerce and industry. (In New Orleans P. L., *Quor Bull.*, O.-D., 1915. p. 64-67.)

#### AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A list of unusually interesting and valuable old books relating to the American Revolution. Albany, N. Y.: John W. Cadby. 11 p. (92 items.)

#### AMERICANA

Americana . . . rare almanacs. . . . New York: Heartman's Bookstore. 20 p. (No. 47. 334 items.)

Americana; old medicine. Philadelphia: Franklin Bookshop. 83 p. (No. 34. 1238 items.)

Americana, . . . relating to the Southern States. New York: Daniel H. Newhall. 39 p. (No. 94. 1179 items.)

Books, pamphlets and maps relating to America. . . . Peckskill, N. Y.: A. S. Clark. 15 p. (No. 67. 535 items.)

Catalogue of a library, mostly of Americana. Philadelphia, Pa.: William J. Campbell 18 p. (No. 46. 443 items.)

Catalogue of Americana. Chicago, Ill.: Morris Book Shop. 26 p. (No. 64. 252 items.)

Catalogue of Americana. London: Henry Gray. 144 p. (No. 10, Pt. 3. 3878 items.)

Catalogue of Americana; early American imprints. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 118 p. (1530 items.)

Noteworthy Americana. . . . New York: American Art Assn. (1375 items.)

Rare Americana. New York: Heartman's Bookstore. 25 p. (No. 48. 262 items.)

Rare and scarce Americana . . . a collection of early laws and resolves of Massachusetts. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 44 p. (No. 1165, Pt. I. 387 items.)

Rare Americana and miscellaneous books. New York: Heartman's Bookstore. 27 p. (No. 51. 391 items.)

#### BIBLE—NEW TESTAMENT

Plummer, Rev. Alfred. A critical and exegetical commentary on the Second epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians. Scribner, 1915. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n. (International critical commentary.)

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Faltsits, Victor Hugo, ed. American book-prices current; a record of books, manuscripts and autographs sold at auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, from September 1, 1914, to September 1, 1915, with the prices realized; comp. from the auctioneers' catalogues. New York: R. H. Dodd, Fourth Ave. and 30th St. 923 p. \$10 n.

#### BONIFACE, SAINT

Willibald, Presbyter. The life of Saint Boniface. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University. 6 p. bibl. \$1.15 n. (Harvard translations.)

#### BRAZIL

Castro e Almeida, Eduardo de. Inventário dos documentos relativos ao Brasil existentes no arquivo de Marinha e Ultramar. Organizado para a Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro por E. de C. e A. 2-3. Bahia, 1763-1798. (In: Brazil. Biblioteca Nacional. Annua. v. 33, 34; 1910, 1912. Rio de Janeiro: Bib. Nac., 1914. 8° p. 1-745; 1-644.)

Vol. 1 of this work was noticed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of June 1914, p. 494. Its monumental nature may be inferred from the fact that the 18,000 items thus far recorded deal with the State of Bahia alone and come down only to 1798.

#### BUDDHISM

Anesaki, Masaharu. Buddhist art in its relation to Buddhist ideals; with special reference to Buddhism in Japan; four lectures. . . . Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 3 p. bibl. \$6 n.

#### CANADIANA

Canadian catalogue, books, pamphlets, maps. . . . London: Henry Gray. 50 p. (No. 2. 1238 items.)

Toronto Public Library. Books and pamphlets published in Canada, up to the year 1837, copies of which are in the Public Reference Library, Toronto, Canada. 76 p.

#### CITY PLANNING

Nolen, John, ed. City planning; a series of papers presenting the essential elements of a city plan. Appleton. 10 p. bibl. \$2 n. (National Municipal League series.)

Rider, H. A. Bibliography on residential and industrial districts in cities. (In *Spec. Libs.*, Ja., 1916. p. 2-7.)

- COMMERCE**  
Kibler, Thomas Latimer. The commodities clause; a treatise on the development and enactment of the commodities clause and its construction when applied to interstate railroads engaged in the coal industry. Washington, D. C.: J. Byrne & Co., 1915. 9 p. bibl. \$3.
- DELAWE, JOHN THADDEUS**  
Cook, Sir Edward Tyas. Delane of *The Times*. Holt. 3 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Makers of the nineteenth century.)
- EDUCATION**  
Bunker, Frank Forest. Reorganization of the public school system. Gov. Prtg. Off. 6 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1916, no. 8.)
- ETHICS**  
Johnston, G. A. An introduction to ethics; for training colleges. Macmillan, 1915. bibl. \$1 n.
- EUROPEAN WAR**  
The European War; some works recently added to the library. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Mr., 1916. p. 315-324.)
- FICTION, AMERICAN**  
Peckham, Harry Houston, and Sidwell, Paul. Contemporary American fiction recommended to students for general reading. La Fayette, Ind.: Purdue Univ. Library. 15 p.
- FINANCE**  
Catalogue of books on finance, banking. . . . New York: Dixie Book Shop. 16 p.
- FREEMASONRY**  
Freemasonry. A catalog of books, for the most part of Masonic interest. . . . Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Torch Press Book Shop. 47 p. (No. 65. 397 items.)
- FRENCH REVOLUTION**  
Ellery, Eloise. Brissot de Warville; a study in the history of the French Revolution. Houghton Mifflin, 1915. 56 p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Vassar semi-centennial series.)
- GEOCHEMISTRY**  
Clarke, Frederick Wigglesworth. The data of geochemistry. 3d ed. Gov. Prtg. Off. bibl. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Bull. 616.)
- GERMANY**  
Schevill, Ferdinand. The making of modern Germany; six public lectures delivered in Chicago in 1915. McClurg. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- GOYA, FRANCISCO**  
Starkweather, E. B. Paintings and drawings by Francisco Goya in the collection of the [Hispanic Society of America]. New York: The society. 35 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- INCUNABULA**  
Illustrated catalogue of early printed books . . . in Germany, the Low Countries, Italy, France, and England, 1460-1500. New York: George D. Smith. 96 p. (164 items.)
- INDIANA**  
Streightoff, Frances Doran, and others. Indiana; a social and economic survey. Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart. 7 p. bibl. \$1.25.
- INSANITY**  
Holmes, Bayard Taylor. *Dementia precox* studies; recent bibliography of subjects related to *dementia precox* published in the English language. [Part II.] (In *Reference Bulletin of the Index Office*, Inc., Chicago. Vol. 1, no. 3, Ja., 1916. 8-page insert.)
- LABOR LEGISLATION**  
Commons, John Rogers, and Andrews, John B. Principles of labor legislation; prepared in co-operation with the American Bureau of Industrial Research. Harper. 24 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Harper's citizen's library.)
- LARNED, JOSEPHUS NELSON**  
Chronological list of the writings of J. N. Larned. (In *Buffalo Historical Society Publications*, volume XIX. .p. 133-136.)
- LINCOLN, ABRAHAM**  
The fine library of John C. Burton of Milwaukee, Wis. Part VI. *Lincolnia* and Civil War material. New York: Anderson Galleries. 83 p. (No. 1206. 859 items.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**  
Detroit Public Library. Municipal government; the modern trend. 12 p.
- MUSIC**  
The *Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals, 1915; issued at the request of the Council of the Library Association. Music. London, E. C.: *The Athenaeum*. 12 p. (364 entries from 56 periodicals.)
- NEWSPAPERS**  
Brigham, Clarence S., comp. Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820. Part IV: Massachusetts (except Boston). (In *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*. Vol. 25, new series. Part 2. p. 396-501.)  
Catalogue of rare old newspapers issued during the American Revolution. . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 20 p. (510 items.)  
Severance, Frank H., comp. The periodical press of Buffalo from 1811 to 1915. (In *Buffalo Historical Society Publications*, volume XIX. p. 197-280.)
- OKLAHOMA—GEOLOGY**  
Taylor, C. H. Granites of Oklahoma. Norman, Okla.: Okla. Geol. Survey, 1915. 3 p. bibl. (Bulletin.)  
Trout, L. E., and Myers, George H. Bibliography of Oklahoma geology; with subject index. Norman, Okla.: Okla. Geol. Survey, 1915. 105 p. (Bulletin.)
- ORIENT**  
Catalogue. . . . British India, Western Asia and the Near East. London W.: Eugène L. Morice. 84 p. (No. 25. 1317 items.)  
Luzac's oriental list and book review. London. 126 p. (Vol. XXVI, no. 6.)  
Oriental art, history, languages and literature. . . . London: B. Quaritch. 181 p. (No. 341. 2717 items.)
- PEACE**  
Heroes and heroines of peace. (In *New Orleans P. L.*, *Quar. Bull.*, O.-D., 1915. p. 67-68.)
- PENNSYLVANIA**  
Papers and documents relating to the province of Pennsylvania. . . . Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkle. 32 p. (No. 1165, Pt. II. 500 items.)
- PROHIBITION**  
Detroit Public Library. Publications on social and municipal affairs; prohibition. 3 p.
- PSYCHOLOGY**  
Bruce, Henry Addington Bayley. The riddle of personality. New and rev. ed. Moffat Yard, 1908-1915. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- PUBLIC SERVICE RATES**  
Meyer, H. H. B. List of recent references on public service rates with special reference to regulation (cabs, electricity, gas, steel railways, telephones, water). (In *Spec. Libs.*, F., 1916. p. 21-28.)
- RELIGION**  
Hartshorne, Hugh, ed. Manual for training in worship. Scribner, 1915. 5 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL**  
Brennan, W. A. References on methods of artificial respiration; bibliography of literature referring to methods of resuscitation of the apparently dead. (In *Reference Bulletin of the Index Office*, Inc., Chicago. Vol. 1, no. 3, Ja., 1916. 6 p.)
- RUSSIA**  
A catalog of books on Russia, China, and Japan. New York: P. Stammer. 28 p. (No. 6. 565 items.)
- SCHOOL LIBRARIES**  
White, Edmund Valentine. Libraries for public schools. Austin, Tex.: University of Texas, 1914. 33 p. bibl. (Bulletin.)

## SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Thompson, C. Bertrand. Books on scientific management . . . in the City Library, Springfield, Mass. 7 p.

## SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM

Books in the library relating to Shakespeare; tercentenary of the poet's death April 23, 1916. Rochester, N. Y.: The library. 8 p. (List no. 35.)

Lynn (Mass.) Public Library. Special list: William Shakespeare. Mar. 1, 1916. 10 p.

Watkins, Marie O., comp. Guide to the literature of Shakespeare in the library. (St. Louis P. L. Monthly Bull., Mar., 1916, special no. p. 79-135. With notes and author index.)

## SOUTH AMERICA

Zahn, Rev. John Augustine. [J. H. Mozana, pseud.] Through South America's Southland; with an account of the Roosevelt Scientific Expedition to South America. Appleton. 5 p. bibl. \$3.50 n. (Following the conquistadores.)

## THEOLOGY

Catalogue of theological, philosophical and miscellaneous literature. London, E. C.: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 541. 1483 items.)

Hastings, James, D. D., ed. The Christian doctrine of prayer. Scribner, 1915. bibl. \$3 n.

Mozley, J. K. The doctrine of the atonement. Scribner. 8 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Studies in theology.)

Theology and philosophy . . . mental and moral philosophy. . . comparative religion, folklore and mythology. London, C. Higham & Son. 39 p. (No. 542. 1326 items.)

## TURKEY—HISTORY

Gibbons, Herbert Adams. The foundation of the Ottoman Empire; a history of the Osmanlis up to the death of Bayezid I (1300-1403). Century. 44 p. bibl. \$3 n.

## UNITED STATES—EXPLORATION

Bolton, Herbert Eugene, ed. Spanish exploration in the southwest, 1542-1766. Scribner. bibl. \$3 n. (Original narratives of early American history.)

## UNITED STATES—GEOLOGY

Clark, William Bullock, and Twitchell, Mayville William. The Mesozoic and Cenozoic Echinodermata of the United States. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1915. 6 p. bibl. (U. S. Geological Survey monographs.)

## UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT

Elliott, Edward Graham. American government and the majority rule; a study in American political development. Princeton Univ. Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

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## Open Round Table

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## PAPER AND BOOK PRESERVATION

In reply to an inquiry as to "the supposed life or term of existence of books printed on paper, such as form the bulk of" every library, one of the largest public libraries sent the following interesting discussion of the question raised:

"We have in our library books printed on paper in the fifteenth century and they are in better condition than books printed on paper of the twentieth century. We have books issued recently printed on good paper that are in better condition than texts printed fifty years ago. The quality of the paper and

the use made of the book are two elements in the consideration of this question. Books in our circulation department that go out frequently, and ready reference books in our reference department which are consulted daily by hundreds of people, naturally wear out much sooner than books that repose quietly on the shelves and are subject to infrequent handling.

"Not so many years ago librarians were distressed because books in frequent circulation were 'read to pieces' after they had been out fifteen or twenty times; the binders have now solved this problem by treating circulation books in a special way, sewing them with care, putting them into first-class leather or buckram, and thus lengthening their life materially. Indeed, the so-called 'library binding' of to-day will, in most cases, outlast the paper.

"You ask 'Has any definite effort been made to have the contents of modern books put in form or material that will last against the destructive agencies of passing years?' The answer is both 'Yes' and 'No.' We have succeeded in no general concentrated action on the part of librarians to force publishers to print their books on paper that will last. Even if such action had been made, I fail to see how we could require publishers, who are free and independent agents, to use paper that we specified unless librarians were willing to pay the cost. It is, of course, a matter of dollars and cents. If we to-day were willing to take the time that old papermakers took, we could make paper as stout and lasting as they made. But we are in too much of a hurry and are too unwilling to pay the price. What we want is a cheap product made quickly. We get it, and, of course, books printed on paper made after this fashion suffer the consequences. No books printed on the ordinary wood-pulp paper of commerce are assured of permanency. That is a fact we are all agreed on. Whether they will last five years or fifty years is a thing none of us can say.

"In our own library we have long recognized the importance of making an effort to preserve the books entrusted to our care. If you are interested in this subject, you may care to look at an article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for April, 1915, giving an account of some experiments made in the New York Public Library for preservation of newspaper files. There are numerous preparations that have been used experimentally in an effort to preserve print paper stock; their names are legion—Zapon and various others of similar familiarity. None of them, however, has had any commercial success, so far as I know.

"The Modern Historic Records Association has for some years been interested in the subject of making permanent preservation of texts of to-day, and they have deposited with the New York Public Library some of the results of their experiments. For instance, they printed on hand-made vellum a list of the incorporators and directors of the association, put this in a box and sealed it in concrete inside a cylindrical terra-cotta tile. A scheme like this, one must admit, bids fair to preserve the message, but would scarcely be practical for anything requiring frequent consultation. Doctor George F. Kunz, of Tiffany's, one of the active members of the association, devised a method of setting metal type in reverse fashion, taking a stereotype impression therefrom, and from the stereotype getting an impression in soft vitrified clay, which when hardened, as quickly happens, makes an imperishable record. This has the advantage of being easily consulted, but would be bulky if applied to large books, and would, of course, be costly in operation.

"The question is one of which librarians feel the importance, but, as I said above, we seem at present to have made no successful steps towards its solution notwithstanding the great amount of thought we have put on it."

#### SOME OBSCURE REFERENCES LOCATED

Editor *Library Journal*:

Having recently had an opportunity to examine three volumes of Street & Smith's *New York Weekly*, which contain little but long and properly forgotten romantic stories with terrorizing illustrations, I wish to put on record a few notes which perhaps deserve preservation.

Vol. 25, was issued in 1869, no. 8 contains a poem called *Pecos* by E. A. Brown which perhaps deserves to be noticed in the Texas bibliography, number 12 contains a poem by Ella Wheeler. No. 19 contains a parody of *Yankee Doodle* and a California story *On A Bank* by E. Minturn, number 26 has a legend of early Kansas by J. E. Nadger, 28 a poem by Ella Wheeler, number 48 has a prophetic dream by Abraham Lincoln, volume 26, number 8, poems by Wheeler, volume 26 number 25 publishes the *Heathen Chinese* on the date of May 4th, 1871, number 42 has an unusual portrait of *Nice*, number 47 has a portrait of one of the valued contributors, Roger Starbeck, volume 27, number 4, has a portrait and biography of Howard Macy, another contributor.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BEER.

Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

### Library Calendar

- May 8. Pennsylvania Library Club.
- May 12. Missouri Valley Library Club. Kansas City Public Library.
- May 15. Maine Library Association. Annual meeting, State Library, Augusta.
- June 26-July 1. American Library Association. Annual conference, Asbury Park, N. J.
- June 27-29. Special Libraries Association. Annual meeting, Asbury Park, N. J.
- July 3-8. National Educational Association. Annual conference, New York City.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1916.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ) ss.  
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, )

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fremont Rider, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher . . . . . R. R. BOWKER CO.  
Editor . . . . . 241 West 37th St., New York.  
Managing Editor . . . . . R. R. BOWKER.  
Business Manager . . . . . 241 West 37th St., New York.  
FREMONT RIDER.  
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FREMONT RIDER, 241 West 37th St., New York.  
W. A. STEWART, 241 West 37th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

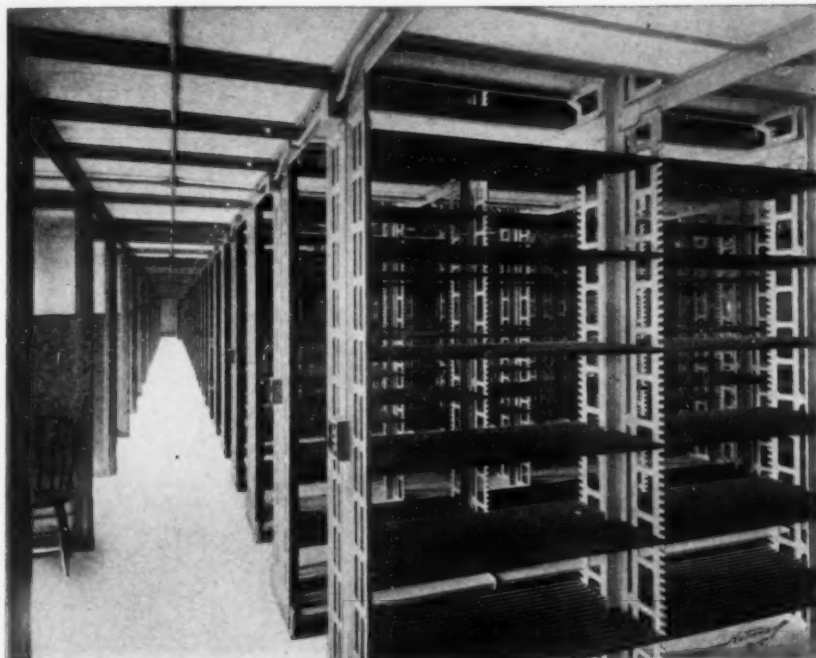
NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. R. BOWKER CO.,  
FREMONT RIDER, Managing Editor.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 30th day of March, 1916.

E. D. LOSER,  
Notary Public, Queens Co., N. Y., No. 204.  
(My commission expires Mar. 30, 1916.)

[Seal.]  
Certificate filed in New York Co. No. 41.  
New York Register No. 6106.



### Snead Standard Stack

#### References

##### Educational Institutions

Widener Memorial Library, Harvard.  
Columbia University Library.  
Johns Hopkins University Library.  
University of Michigan Library.  
University of Illinois Library.  
University of Chicago Library.  
University of Oregon Library.  
University of Pennsylvania Library.  
University of Missouri Library.  
University of North Carolina Library.  
Ohio State University Library.  
Iowa State University Library.  
Purdue University Library.  
McGill University Library.  
Cornell University Library.  
Washington University Library.  
Trinity College Library.  
Haverford College Library.  
Wells College Library.  
Army War College Library.  
U. S. Engineers School Library.  
Hebrew Union College Library.  
Union Theological Seminary Library.  
St. Charles Theological Seminary Library.  
Indiana State Normal School Library.

##### Representative Libraries

Library of Congress.  
New York Public Library.  
Portland, Oregon, Public Library.  
Denver Public Library.  
Beverly Public Library.  
Washington Public Library.  
Gary Public Library.  
Toronto Public Library.  
Calgary Public Library.  
Evanston Public Library.  
Elizabeth Public Library.  
Springfield City Public Library.  
Boston Athenaeum.  
American Society of Civil Engineers.  
Philadelphia College of Physicians.  
American Geographical Society.  
American Museum of Natural History.  
New England Historical Society.  
Arkansas Supreme Court Library.  
Oregon State Library.  
Ontario Legislative Library.  
Saskatchewan Legislative Library.  
Bibliothèque Ste. Sulpice, Montreal.  
San Francisco Public Library.  
Montreal Civic Library.

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Fifteen years ago the United States Naval Equipment Bureau began to place libraries on each vessel in the Navy. Every battleship and cruiser to-day has admirably selected libraries comprising general literature as well as technical books, for both officers and crew.

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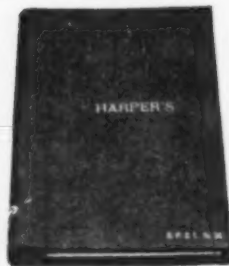
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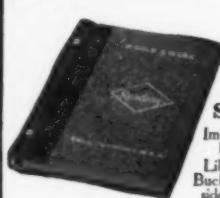
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